"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.18; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The Persian Cabinet is out, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs is forming a new Ministry. Riff pirates were attacked treacherously by the Sultan of Morocco's troops and many were killed when they had assembled to pay a fine.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila, died at Kobe, Japan. He had been invalided home, and was on his way.

A boy was hurled from a Coney Island toboggan slide, and fell thirty-five feet. He lay in the Bowery until a truck driver carried him to the police station, because no one else would volunteer. Several hospitals refused to send ambulances to the boy's aid, and he was taken to Seney in a patrol wagon.

Page 3.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, received 1,350 persons into membership yesterday.

Gen. O. O. Howard told of his visit to the army camps and of the desirability of the coalition of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and the Red Cross Society for more efficient religious work.

Deputy Quartermaster General Amos Kimball went to Washington yesterday, and various rumors were circulated regarding the reasons for his trip to the capital.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters last night appealed for better treatment in the matter of pay of the soldiers at the front, and said they are neglected shamefully. He said the State money had not been paid to the New York troops, and demanded to know the reason. He proposed opening a souphouse to relieve needy families of the men.

Page 4.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Columbia University was delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday it was announced that a strike of clothing salesmen in the down-town district has been started to enforce the early closing rule.

The Rev. George M. Searles of the Paulist Fathers' Church, went yesterday to Washington in response to a telegram from Mgr. Martinelli. It is thought by some Catholic clergymen that he may be asked to take charge of the Papal Observatory in Rome.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee is to meet on Friday morning. It was the understanding yesterday that Gov. Black has agreed to call an extra session of the Legislature, and it is said he will recommend that the Police and Election Boards be divorced.

Page 5.

C. M. Charnley, Jr., aged twenty-four, of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting at Los Angeles, Cal.

The second annual golf handicap tournament of the members of the Stock Exchange will take place Saturday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club. On the same day there will be a public tournament at Van Cortlandt Park.

Page 7.

James M. Smith, who was once Recorder and a prominent criminal lawyer, died yesterday.

Nearly 100 girls and boys of the Hebrew Free School were confirmed in the large hall of the Educational Alliance Building yesterday, and prizes were afterward distributed.

The fine weather seemed to attract all New York out of doors yesterday. Central Park was crowded throughout the day, and a great army of pleasure seekers invaded Coney Island and North Beach.

Joseph Laforge of Jersey City, ill with consumption at Barryville, N. Y., expressed a wish to die at home. He dropped dead in the Erie Station at Jersey City last night, as he was about to take a trolly to his home.

The ambulance ship Solace arrived here yesterday from Key West, bringing fifty-four patients from the Cuban fleet, several of whom had been wounded in battle. The voyage was a tonic to the men, and none died on the trip North.

Richard Thomas Fussell, a well-known business man of Washington, D. C., and a son of Jacob Fussell of this city, was found dead in bed in an Alexandria (Va.) hotel. He had apparently committed suicide by asphyxiation. Insomnia is credited with having prompted the act.

After Bridget Fallon, mother of the baby whose body was found in a trunk on Saturday, had been remanded for examination in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of homicide, the body of another infant was discovered in the trunk by an assistant at the Morgue. Coroner's Physician Williams decided that both babies were stillborn.

Page 9.

Two children and a man living in different parts of Brooklyn fell from windows. The children are dead and the man will die.

Page 10.

Twelve Deacons and eleven priests were ordained by Bishop Potter yesterday at Calvary Episcopal Church.

Forty-two inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, all over sixty years of age, were confirmed by Bishop Potter yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh O. Pentecost spoke yesterday on charity, saying that only the existing social system made it necessary. He said that the very name "organized charity" was ghastly.

The new building of the North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Willis Avenue, was dedicated yesterday. The services will be continued all this week.

The Rev. Dr. Crowe of the Universalist church of the Eternal Hope delivered a sermon, in which he said that the Presbyterian Church is neither orthodox nor liberal; that it is wandering in a wilderness between these two places of salvation, and that the creed and the leading writers are at variance.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads—Page 4.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen decidely over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the North Atlantic States, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. There is no storm centre in the field of observation. Northeasterly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast have diminished in force. Showers have occurred on the South Atlantic Coast, in the Mississippi, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. Showers will probably occur near the South Atlantic Coast, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and in the upper lake region. The temperature will remain about stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	57	60
6 A. M.	60	57	60
9 A. M.	58	60	64
12 M.	64	65	70
4 P. M.	73	69	72
6 P. M.	70	58	68
9 P. M.	67	56	62
12 P. M.	62	56	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....63¾
Weather Bureau.....59½
Corresponding date 1897.....64¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years...67

The maximum temperature yesterday was 69 at 4:15 P. M., and the minimum 56 at 7:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 69 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 80 per cent.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DEED

Detailed Account of the Sinking of the Merrimac.

THE DARING PLAN HIS OWN

Admiral Sampson Consented With Great Reluctance.

Desperate Risk Involved in the Manoeuvre by Which Spain's Fleet Was Bottled Up.

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PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, June 5.—By the act of heroism performed by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson and his seven companions in sinking the collier Merrimac across the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish fleet is now helpless. It is impossible for the Spaniards to get out, and it is equally impossible for any vessel to get into the harbor. Therefore the Spanish first-class armored cruisers Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, and Almirante Oquendo, with the two torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, are no longer of any use to Spain.

This result was accomplished through the heroism of Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, Assistant Naval Constructor, and Daniel Montague, George Charette, J. C. Murphy, Osborn Deignan, George F. Phillips, Francis Kelly, and Randolph Clausen. The last named took part in the expedition against orders. They were all captured by the Spaniards, but the Spanish Admiral, in recognition of their bravery, sent word to the American Admiral, under a flag of truce, that he was willing to exchange the prisoners, assuring the American commander that they would be treated with the greatest kindness. Money and provisions have been sent to them, and the necessary steps are being taken to bring about their exchange.

Daniel Montague is Chief Master at Arms of the New York, has served four years in the navy, is twenty-nine years of age, and his home is in Brooklyn.

George Charette is a gunner's mate of the first class on board the New York. He has served fourteen years in the navy, is twenty-nine years old, and resides at Lowell, Mass.

J. C. Murphy is a coxswain of the Iowa.

Osborn Deignan is coxswain of the Merrimac, is about twenty-one years old, and his home is in Stuart, Ia.

George F. Phillips is a machinist of the first class, belonging to the Merrimac. He is thirty-four years of age, and his home is in Boston.

Francis Kelly is a water tender of the Merrimac, about twenty-eight years old. His home is in Boston.

Randolph Clausen, who slipped on board the Merrimac without permission, in order to take part in the expedition, is a coxswain of the New York. He is twenty-eight years old and resides in New York.

The Merrimac had on board 600 tons of coal when she was scuttled across the channel.

Watching the Merrimac Start.

Lieut. Hobson started on his daring errand at 3 o'clock Friday morning. The Merrimac was lying to the westward of the harbor. Under cover of darkness she stole in toward the coast, and made her way to the eastward, followed by a steam launch from the New York, with the following crew on board:

Naval Cadet J. W. Powell of Oswego, N. Y.
P. K. Peterson, coxswain.
H. Handford, apprentice of the first class.
J. Mullings, coal passer.
G. L. Russell, machinist of the second class.

In the launch were bandages and appliances for the wounded.

From the crowded decks of the New York nothing could be seen of the Merrimac after she had got under the shadow of the hills. For half an hour officers and men strained their eyes peering into the gloom, when suddenly the flash of a gun streamed out from Morro Castle, and then all on board the New York knew the Merrimac was nearing her end. The guns from the Spanish battery opposite Morro Castle answered quickly, and for about twenty minutes flashes of fire seemed to leap across the harbor entrance.

The flagship was too far away to hear the reports, and when the firing ceased it was judged that Hobson had blown up the Merrimac. For an hour the anxious watchers waited for daylight. Real Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick were on the bridge of the New York throughout.

The New York's Launch Returns.

At 5 o'clock thin streams of smoke were seen against the western shore, quite close to the Spanish batteries, and strong glasses made out the launch of the New York returning to the flagship. Scarcely had the small craft been sighted before a puff of smoke issued from a battery on the western arm of the harbor, and a shot plunged far over the launch. Then for fifteen minutes the big guns ashore kept up an irregular fire on the little launch. As the shells fell without hitting the object they were intended for the men on board the New York jeered at the Spanish marksmanship and cheered their shipmates.

At 6:15 A. M. the launch came alongside the flagship, but she did not have on board any of the crew of the Merrimac. Cadet Powell reported that he had been unable to see any signs of the Merrimac's crew. It developed that with great bravery the cadet had gone right under the batteries, and only returned when all hope of taking on board the crew of the Merrimac had to be abandoned. Cadet Powell reported that he had clearly seen the Merrimac's masts sticking up just where Hobson hoped to sink her, north of the Estrella Battery and well past the guns of Morro Castle.

Rear Admiral Sampson said: "I am pretty sure the attempt was quite successful. I hope all those brave fellows are not captured."

Cadet Powell believed the torpedoes previously fixed about the Merrimac were exploded as planned, as Lieut. Hobson was well up the harbor before the Spaniards opened fire on the Merrimac.

Lieut. Hobson's Daring Plan.

What actually happened on board the Merrimac can best be judged from what Lieut. Hobson said just before leaving the flagship. Sitting in his cabin, his eyes flashing with excitement, he declared:

"I shall go right into the harbor until about 400 yards past the Estrella Battery, which is behind Morro Castle. I do not think they can sink me before I reach somewhere near that point. The Merrimac has 7,000 tons buoyancy, and I shall keep her full speed ahead. She can make about 10 knots. When the narrowest part of the channel is reached I shall put her helm hard aport, stop the engines, drop the anchors, open the sea connections, touch off the torpedoes, and leave the Merrimac a wreck, lying athwart the channel, which is not as broad as the Merrimac is long.

"There are ten 8-inch improvised torpedoes below the water line, on the Merrimac's port side. They are placed on her side against the bulkheads and vital spots, connected with each other by a wire under the ship's keel. Each torpedo contains eighty-two pounds of gunpowder. Each torpedo is also connected with the bridge, and they should do their work in a minute, and it will be quick work even if done in a minute and a quarter.

"On deck there will be four men and myself. In the engine room there will be two other men. This is the total crew, and all of us will be in our underclothing, with revolvers and ammunition in water-tight packing strapped around our waists. Forward there will be a man on deck, and around his waist will be a line, the other end of the line being made fast to the bridge, where I shall stand. By that man's side will be an axe. When I stop the engines I shall jerk this cord, and he will thus get the signal to cut the lashing which will be holding the forward anchor.

How the Men Were to Escape.

"He will then jump overboard and swim to the four-oared dinghy, which we shall tow astern. The dinghy is full of life buoys and is unsinkable. In it are rifles. It is to be held by two ropes, one made fast at her bow and one at her stern. The first man to reach her will haul in the tow line and pull the dinghy out to starboard. The next to leave the ship are the rest of the crew. The Quartermaster at the wheel will not leave until after having put it hard aport and lashed it so. He will then jump overboard.

"Down below, the man at the reversing gear will stop the engines, scramble up on deck, and get over the side as quickly as possible. The man in the engine room will break open the sea connections with a sledge hammer, and will follow his leader into the water. This last step insures the sinking of the Merrimac, whether the torpedoes work or not.

"By this time I calculate the six men will be in the dinghy and the Merrimac will have swung athwart the channel, to the full length of her 300 yards of cable, which will have been paid out before the anchors were cut loose. Then all that is left for me is to touch the button. I shall stand on the starboard side of the bridge. The explosion will throw the Merrimac on her starboard side. Nothing on this side of New York City will be able to raise her after that."

Desperate Risk Involved.

"And you expect to come out of this alive?" asked a companion of the Lieutenant.

"Ah! that is another thing," said the Lieutenant. He was so interested in the mechanical details of the scheme that he scarcely stopped to talk of life and death. But in reply to frequent questions Hobson said:

"I suppose the Estrella Battery will fire down on us a bit, but the ships will throw their searchlights in the gunners' faces and they won't see much of us. Then, if we are torpedoed we should even then be able to make the desired position in the channel. It won't be so easy to hit us, and I think the men should be able to swim to the dinghy. I may jump before I am blown up, but I don't see that it makes much difference what I do. I have a fair chance of life either way.

"If our dinghy gets shot to pieces we shall then try to swim for the beach right under Morro Castle. We shall keep together at all hazards. Then we may be able to make our way alongside and perhaps get back to the ship. We shall fight the sentries or a squad until the last, and we shall only surrender to overwhelming numbers, and our surrender will only take place as a last and almost uncontemplated emergency."

Lieut. Hobson might have been lecturing to a class of cadets on the theory of how to build ships, so deliberate was his manner.

The men who accompanied Lieut. Hobson were as self-possessed as their commander. They did not speak of coming out, with the exception of Deignan, who said, nonchalantly: "Oh, I guess we stand a fair show of getting out, but they can't stop us going in"—this last in a most matter-of-fact style, as though going in was the only point worth considering.

Shortly before the departure of the Merrimac from the fleet Lieut. Hobson said to the correspondents:

"Now, pardon me, but in case you gentlemen write anything of this expedition please don't say anything individually about its members until you know." He accented the last word; and the inference was plain—"until you know we are dead" would have filled out the sentence.

Cushing's memorable feat in blowing up the Confederate ram Albemarle is overmatched by Hobson's act, for Cushing's men crept up Albemarle Sound at midnight and fell upon an unsuspecting foe. Hobson took his ship, over 300 feet long, into the very focus of a dozen batteries with the enemy at the guns, and blew her up. Discovery at the end of his journey was inevitable and death was almost certain.

It Was Hobson's Own Idea.

Like Cushing's deed, Hobson's desperate undertaking was conceived by the officer who executed it. When Rear Admiral Sampson joined Commodore Schley on Wednesday the latter had already ascertained that it would be impossible for the fleet to crawl into the rathole in which the Spanish fleet had taken refuge. The mines across the entrance and the batteries which commanded it made the mere contemplation of it an act of folly. Commodore Schley was inclined to think the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius might be able to countermine, but it was seen that even with the mines removed the ships would have to go in single file, and if one were sunk in the channel by the shore batteries, the progress of the others would be blocked.

It was then that Lieutenant Hobson conceived the scheme of sinking a big collier across the harbor entrance and asked to be allowed to execute it himself. It seemed certain death and almost certain failure, as the odds were overwhelmingly against reaching the entrance before discovery, but Hobson was so enthusiastic that his confidence was infectious, and the Admiral finally reluctantly gave his consent.

Lieut. Hobson's chief anxiety was that in the dark he might miss the narrow channel and run on to the shoals at the west of the entrance. To prevent the possibility of this, the plan of allowing the Merrimac to run in under the Spanish flag, with the fleet in feigned pursuit, firing blank cartridges and blazing the path to the harbor entrance with searchlights, was considered, but abandoned, because, among other reasons, Lieut. Hobson and his volunteer crew did not want to die, if their lives should be sacrificed, under false colors. They wanted to go down with the Stars and Stripes floating from the Merrimac.

Preparing for the Expedition.

The preliminary work of this desperate undertaking was a strain upon the officers and men. As soon as the plan was adopted on Wednesday, the preparations to scuttle the Merrimac in the channel were commenced. All day long crews from the New York and Brooklyn were on board the collier, never resting in their efforts to prepare her. She lay alongside the Massachusetts discharging coal when the work was first begun.

The news of the intended expedition traveled quickly through the fleet, and it soon became known that volunteers were needed for a desperate undertaking. From the Iowa's signal yard quickly fluttered the announcement that she had 140 volunteers, and the other ships were not far behind. On the New York the enthusiasm was intense. Over 200 members of the crew volunteered to go into the narrow harbor and face death. The junior officers literally tumbled over each other in their eagerness to get their names on the volunteer list. Commander Miller, who had charge of the Merrimac, pleaded with the Admiral to let him go, but the latter thought he had better not.

When it was learned that only six men and Lieut Hobson were to go, there was considerable disappointment on all sides, and when the New York's contingent went over the side late on Wednesday night, some of those who were left were almost ready to sit down and cry.

All Wednesday night the crews worked on board the Merrimac, which then lay close to the New York, and the other ships as they passed the collier before sundown cheered her with enthusiasm. Lieut. Hobson paid a short visit to the flagship shortly before midnight, and then returned to the Merrimac, on board of which craft he had been all day. As he started down the New York's sea ladder there were many hands stretched out to grasp his, and many quiet-spoken, earnest wishes for his success, as it was thought then that Hobson would take the Merrimac in early Thursday morning.

False Start Thursday Morning.

At 3 o'clock the Admiral and Flag Lieut. Staunton got into the launch to make an inspection of the Merrimac. The working gangs were still on board of her, and on board the New York the officers of the flagship stood on the quarterdeck, their glasses focused on the big black hull that was to form an impassable obstacle for Spain's best ships.

The crews had not completed the work on the Merrimac. But, at last, a boatload of men, black and tired out, came over to the flagship. Last of all, at 4:30, came the Admiral. He had been delayed by a breakdown of the steam launch. Dawn was breaking over Santiago de Cuba, and nearly everybody thought it was too late for the attempt to be made that morning. Then somebody cried:

"She is going in!"

Surely enough the collier was seen heading straight for Morro Castle. The torpedo boat Porter was lying near the flagship, and at the Admiral's order Lieut. Staunton snatched up the megaphone and hailed the Porter, saying:

"Porter, there! Tell the Merrimac to return immediately."

Smoke poured from the Porter's smokestacks, and the little craft darted toward the shore. By that time darkness had quite disappeared, and as the fast torpedo boat tore through the water it seemed as if she never would head off the Merrimac. At last, when within range of the guns of the Spaniards, the Porter crossed the Merrimac's bows, and a sigh of relief went up from the eager watchers, for they thought it sure death for Hobson to venture in at that hour.

Hobson Wanted to Go Ahead.

Some time after 5 o'clock the Porter came tearing back, while the Merrimac, to every one's surprise, kept her position. Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Staunton could not undestand until Lieut. Fremont, from the deck of the torpedo boat, shouted:

"Lieut. Hobson asks permission to continue on his course. He thinks he can make it!"

But in stern tones the Admiral sent Hobson a message to the effect that the Merrimac must return at once, and in due course of time the collier slowly steamed back, her commander evidently much disappointed. During the day Lieut. Hobson went aboard the flagship. His once white duck trousers were as black as a coal heaver's, his old fatigue coat was unbuttoned, and his begrimed face was deeply furrowed by tense, drawn lines. So absorbed was he in the task ahead of him that, unmindful of his appearance and of all ceremony and naval etiquette, he told the Admiral in a tone of command that he must not again be interfered with.

"I can carry this thing through," said he, "but there must be no more recalls. My men have been keyed up for twenty-four hours, and under a tremendous strain. Iron will break at last."

All day Thursday the collier lay near the flagship and more elaborate preparations were made to carry out the mission of the Merrimac successfully. During these preparations Hobson was tireless, cool, and confident, supervising, personally, every little detail. When, finally, Hobson went on board the Merrimac Thursday night, he had been without sleep since Wednesday morning. His uniform was begrimed, his hands were black, and he looked like a man who had been hard at work in and about an engine room for a long time. As he said good-by, the Lieutenant remarked that his only regret was that all of the New York's volunteers could not go with him.

Rear Admiral Sampson, speaking of the expedition, said: "I think he will have a fair chance to get out. Yes, it is plucky; very plucky."

When the Merrimac started Thursday morning on the trip from which she was recalled, she had on board two men who had no right to be there. They were Assistant Engineer Crank of the Merrimac and Boatswain Mullin of the New York, who had been working on the collier all day. These two men refused to leave the ship, but in view of the bravery which inspired their disobedience, it was not officially recognized.

Cervera Sends Good News.

An intense feeling of satisfaction was experienced when it became known on Friday that Hobson and the crew of the Merrimac were safe. A boat with a white flag put out from the harbor, and Capt. Oviedo, the Chief of Staff of Admiral Cervera, boarded the New York and informed the Admiral that the whole party had been captured and that only two of the heroes were injured.

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

Feeling Her Way Toward Making an Inquiry as to What Terms Would Be Accepted.

HER CONDITION IS DESPERATE

No Foreign Power Which Would Incur the Displeasure of This Country by Befriending Her—A Diplomat's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The belief is growing in the best informed Government circles that Spain is sincerely anxious to make peace, and that even now she is seeking a favorable opportunity to make overtures in that direction. Numerous evidences of this have came to the attention of the authorities here, but up to this time no actual move has been made toward ascertaining on what basis the United States would consider peace. It is said that the first step would be toward having some disinterested power make inquiry of this Government as to what terms would be accepted, after which the terms being stated, it would be for Spain to form a commission and make a formal tender of peace. The authorities here feel that Spain is feeling her way toward a movement of this kind. One evidence of it is the utterance of the Spanish Ambassador at London urging that a peace movement is opportune at this time. It is thought to be highly improbable that a Spanish official of his rank would make a statement of this kind unless it voiced the view entertained by the authorities at Madrid.

Another evidence is the sending of Señor Castillo to Paris, his principal mission being to enlist sympathy there and to encourage a movement toward securing peace on a basis honorable to Spain. With this comes the report of the serious embarrassment of the Bank of Spain on which the Government relies for funds to carry on the war. The desperate conditions of the Spanish forces at Manila, Santiago, and Havana are looked upon as added reasons why Spain should be solicitous at this time for peace.

But while Spain is thought to be anxious to secure peace, she appears to be unable to secure the services of a disinterested power to take the initiative in a peace movement.

This was the view expressed to-day by a leading member of the Diplomatic Corps. He said that much surprise had been caused at foreign capitals by the resentment in the United States against the kindly representations of the great powers made to President McKinley some weeks ago, which had been treated by the American press and by public opinion throughout this country as an intrusion on the part of the great powers. For that reason the efforts since made by Spain to induce the European powers to intervene had met with flat failure because none of the powers wishes to arouse the enmity of the United States. For the same reason, this diplomatic official pointed out, the European powers were loath to befriend Spain at the present time even to the extent of making inquiry as to what basis of peace would be acceptable to the United States.

No one power would undertake such inquiries, he said, as it would subject that power to the possibility of being snubbed. He thought such a snub quite likely in view of the manner in which the kindly representations of the powers had been received some weeks ago. And while no power was willing to act alone, neither could the powers be brought together for united action along that line. For this reason, it is pointed out, that Spain's isolation at the present time made it extremely difficult for her to secure any intermediary by which she could conduct initial steps toward securing peace.

RUSSIAN PLEA FOR PEACE.

The Novosti Calls on the Powers to End a Senseless and Criminal War.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The Novosti, commenting to-day on the supposed intention of the Spanish Government to appeal to the powers to intervene, says:

"It is full time to end a senseless and criminal war. Spain's appeal is a sort of capitulation; but, on the othor hand, America must voluntarily submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the powers.

"America cannot avoid doing this, as her position, with two long and exposed coast lines, is not such as could withstand the combined fleets of two or three European powers. Let Europe raise her mighty voice and restore that peace which mankind looks for, the only peaceful expansion, and for the triumph of civilization."

Spain Complains to the Powers.

MADRID, June 5.—In the Cabinet council to-day Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, read a note to be sent to the powers complaining of America's "infractions of international law."

SITUATION AT GRAND CANARY.

Three Spanish Torpedo Boats There—A British Cruiser Arrives.

MADRID, June 5.—Mail advices from Grand Canary, dated May 26, say that three Spanish torpedo boats were still in the harbor. A military signal station has been established on the lighthouse island, and a keen watch is kept for suspicious vessels. Additional fortifications at various points were almost completed at the time the mail left.

It appears that when the British second-class cruiser Charybdis arrived at Grand Canary, in response to alarming news as to the condition of the island, she had her decks cleared for action, and expected to be fired upon on entering the harbor. Her officers understood that the wife of the British Consul had been murdered, and that the Spaniards had risen against the English. These reports arose from the facts that shots were fired while the Consul's wife was passing, and that an American flag had been burned in front of an Englishman's house. The United States Consul, Thomas Miller, who is an Englishman, and was born in the island, has resigned.

MADRID CABINET ON THE WAR.

MADRID, June 5.—The Cabinet council terminated at a late hour this evening, after long consideration of the present position of the war.

It was declared that the situations of the American squadron and of the insurgents at Manila were "unsatisfactory, owing to disease"; that the mission of Aguinaldo had failed, and that the native troops were favorable to Spain.

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, announced that he had sent a dispatch to Manila to inquire whether it were true that the cruiser Baltimore had been destroyed by an explosion.

Spain Guarding Her Secrets.

MADRID, June 5.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has ordered every one connected with the Admiralty throughout the country to abstain from giving information of any kind as to preparations for naval movements, and also to be on guard against persons visiting the department, and "on more or less legitimate pretexts" seeking information.

Steamer from Santiago at Cadiz.

MADRID, June 5.—A dispatch from Cadiz says the Spanish steamer San Agustin, Capt. Muneris, which sailed from Santiago de Cuba on May 11, has arrived at Cadiz. The voyage was without incident.

LONDON PRAISE FOR HOBSON.

His Exploit Declared to Have Added Lustre to the Renown of the American Navy.

LONDON, June 6.—All the papers refer in terms of the highest praise to Naval Constructor Hobson's daring exploit at Santiago de Cuba, but some doubts are thrown upon the statement that the Merrimac so completely blocks the channel as the American reports assert. The Times, in an article reviewing the operations of the week, says:

"It is most probable that Admiral Cervera has a deliberate intention to stay at Santiago. Therefore, to open the channel would be of very little use to him. It seems clear that his squadron was not prepared for war, or fit for sea when it left the Cape Verde Islands, and there is good reason to doubt whether the Cristobal Colon ever shipped her big guns at all.

"Hobson's exploit is one of which the American Navy may well be proud. The idea that the wreck can be removed by the use of a little dynamite is opposed to all experience. Madrid describes the affair as a brilliant Spanish victory, but from dreams of such victories there is an unpleasant awakening.

"Admiral Cervera's period of evasion is now ended, and beyond creating an unreasoning panic in America, he has accomplished nothing. The naval game in the West Indies seems played out, and little can be said of it except that events have conformed strictly to law, and that no new and unexpected development can be traced. Santiago now invites capture by military action, and Admiral Cervera's ships, unless scuttled, cannot avoid capture.

"The perilous operation of sinking the Merrimac in the channel was executed with splendid gallantry by a little band of volunteers who almost miraculously escaped. The destruction and fall of Santiago are now only a question of time, with the disappearance of all the hopes founded upon the Spanish fleet.

"Spain's sympathizers recognize that her case is hopeless, and America will not distress herself much about such warnings as that of the St. Petersburg Novosti yesterday, until the combination assumes more tangible form than there is any prospect of at present.

"Peace is at Spain's disposal whenever she seeks it frankly and sincerely, but her game is clearly lost, and it is quite out of the question to define as 'honorable peace' one restoring the status quo."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Added to the other dangers was the danger of sharks. The incident gives fresh lustre to the renown of the American Navy."

The Daily News says: "All English sailors will join with the American in admiration of this exploit under the point blank fire of the Spanish batteries. Whether the Merrimac was intended to be sunk or to clear a fair way through the mines cannot affect the praise due men who heroically volunteered to face almost certain death in the service of their country. If the United States can count of self-sacrifice of that kind in great emergencies, the Santiago forts will be powerless to prevent Admiral Sampson reaching the Spanish squadron, should that measure seem good to him."

The article proceeds to argue that it is premature, however, to suppose that the channel is absolutely closed or that it would be impossible to destroy the hulk. It says:

"English torpedo officers could devise many methods of floating out dynamite charges, unless the hulk lies far outside Morro Castle, in which case it cannot be blocking the channel completely. If the Merrimac's masts and funnels are still visible, she sunk somewhere near the five-fathom mark and has left the deep channel clear.

"In any case the feat does not end the war. If the channel is blocked it is equally so to the ingress of American vessels; and Admiral Cervera's squadron can materially assist in the defense against a land attack. It is, therefore, probable that the American troops are not intended for Cuba, but for Puerto Rico, the seizure of which would be an effective check upon Spain's naval enterprise, as cutting off her last naval base."

Correspondents Set at Liberty.

KEY WEST, June 5.—A private cablegram received here to-day from E. N. Knight, correspondent of The London Times, now in Havana, confirmed the report that he had been set at liberty. The dispatch was dated at the Hotel Inglaterra.

HAVANA, June 5.—Phil Robinson and Mr. H. J. Whigham, the correspondents recently arrested near Matanzas, have been set at liberty on condition that they leave the island at the first opportunity.

MADRID, June 5.—Gen. Blanco, according to a dispatch from Havana, has published an order prohibiting foreign newspaper correspondents from staying in Cuba under the penalty of being treated as spies.

Reported Blockade Runner.

MADRID, June 5.—A dispatch from Havana says the Spanish gunboat Ardilla and a steamer with 800 head of cattle have arrived there.

Guarding Government Contractors.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, June 5.—The War Department has ordered a company of Pennsylvania volunteers to guard the Morgan Engineering Company's works here, where a big contract for gun carriages is being filled. Several strangers have been seen about the works.

TWO NEW YORKERS DROWNED.

MONUMENT BEACH, Mass., June 5.—Charles H. Parker and C. W. Zellers, both of New York City, were drowned probably some time last evening in Buzzard's Bay. The men went fishing yesterday afternoon, and this morning their boat was found, bottom up, on the beach. It is supposed that the boat was capsized in the heavy sea of yesterday.

Mr. Parker was a retired New York fireman, while Mr. Zellers was a diamond cutter on Maiden Lane. Both were enthusiastic fishermen and skilled boatmen. The yacht Oneida, with ex-President Cleveland aboard, is anchored only a short distance from where the casualty occurred.

Mr. Parker was about fifty-five years of age. Besides leaving a wife, he leaves one son. He was born in Worcester, where his parents now reside. Mr. Zellers was about thirty years of age. He leaves a wife and two small children.

BATTLE NEAR HAITI?

Four American Warships Said to Have Abandoned the Fight.

THREE SPANIARDS ENGAGED

May Have Been the Vanguard of the Cadiz Fleet.

British Steamer Twickenham, with Coal for the Spaniards, Sails from St. Pierre.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 5.—Advices from Mole St. Nicholas say that yesterday, some distance off Jean Rabel, a seaport on the northwest coast of Haiti, half way between Port de Paix and Mole St. Nicholas, a combat took place between three Spanish and four American warships. The American ships are said to have withdrawn from the combat. One of the Spanish warships entered the harbor of Jean Rabel for water.

The officers of ships lying at Mole St. Nicholas were extremely reticent. Jean Rabel is an insignificant seaport, and there is no telegraphic station there. It is thought possible that the Spanish ships encountered were the vanguard of the Cadiz fleet. The names of the American ships are not ascertainable, but it is believed here that they were scouts.

The United States troopship Resolute, formerly the Yorktown, under convoy of the torpedo boat destroyer Mayflower, the converted Ogden Goelet yacht of the same name, arrived at Mole St. Nicholas yesterday and departed shortly after.

The steamer St. Simon, which arrived here this morning from Havre, reports that one Spanish cruiser and two or three Spanish torpedo boats were at San Juan de Puerto Rico on Friday at noon. She saw no warships elsewhere.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 5.—At 6 o'clock this afternoon the Haitien steamer Nouvelle Voldrogue arrived here from Cape Haitien, after touching at all the ports along the coast. She reports that yesterday at Mole St. Nicholas she saw the United States troopship Resolute awaiting instructions. The vessel was under convoy. It was ascertained from passengers of the Nouvelle Voldrogue that the Resolute had been pursued between Joan Ravel and Mole St. Nicholas by two Spanish corvettes, but had managed to escape them.

It is understood that the vessels which the steamer St. Simon reports having seen last Friday at San Juan de Puerto Rico were only a small gunboat and one torpedo boat, which showed considerable damage, said to have been received in the combat with the Americans at Cienfuegos. The injuries to the fortifications at San Juan caused by the bombardment, are described as being plainly visible.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, June 5.—The British steamer Twickenham, having remained at Fort de France several weeks without getting permission to land her cargo of 4,000 tons of coal consigned to the Spanish Consul, will leave to-night for Jamaica.

There are numerous reports that a fleet was seen off the northwest of the island yesterday, and it may be that the Twickenham goes to coal the ships.

SPANISH DESTROYER SUNK.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 5.—A dispatch from Port Antonio says:

"A vessel that has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba reports that the Americans sunk on Friday night the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror."

The assumption, based upon dispatches from Madrid, has been that the destroyer Terror, after leaving Fort de France, went to Puerto Rican waters, and it is probable that the Port Antonio dispatch confuses her with her sister destroyer, the Furor, as has been the case in dispatches from other points.

COXSWAIN WESSELS DROWNED.

Man on the San Francisco Loses His Life—Another's Leg Fractured.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 5.—About 8:30 o'clock last night, while the cruiser San Francisco was tossing at anchor in a howling northeaster, orders were issued for a whaleboat to be lowered, and five men to run ashore with dispatches. The work of lowering had just been commenced when one end of the boat dropped straight downward, throwing the men into the sea. Very quickly a second boat was lowered and put toward the five.

One sailor made a line fast about his waist and leaped overboard to the rescue. He found Seaman Svenson hanging to the gunwale of the boat. His leg had been broken by the fall, and three of his comrades were clinging to him, one of them having a firm grasp upon the broken leg.

Quick work on the part of the men in the succoring boat resulted in saving four men. These were hoisted aboard, all nearly exhausted and Svenson in a semi-conscious state. Coxswain Claus Wessels was drowned. A steam launch put out in the direction in which the whaleboat had drifted, and the searchlight's glare was thrown upon the water, but Wessels was not seen again.

Bet on Cervera's Whereabouts.

MADRID, June 5.—Two members of the Lyceum Club to-day made a wager of $50,000 as to the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, one betting that it is in Cuban waters and the other that it is en route for the Philippines. The money is to go to the national subscription for the navy.

ANOTHER SPANISH FLEET

Report by Way of Madrid of Six Vessels Sighted Off Madagascar.

IT INCLUDES THREE CRUISERS

Said to be Moving Northward—Story Comes Through an Alleged Dispatch to a Merchant of Barcelona.

MADRID, June 5.— A dispatch from Barcelona says a well-known merchant there has received a dispatch to the effect that on May 27 a Spanish squadron, consisting of three cruisers and three other protected vessels, was seen off the Island of Madagascar, proceeding northward.

The fact that this report comes from Madrid surrounds it with suspicion. The Spanish authorities have refrained from making known the whereabouts of their vessels so far as possible, though Madrid has encouraged reports that placed the Spanish naval vessels where their presence would be a matter of concern to the United States, but where they generally proved not to be.

The Cadiz fleet recently has had two reported destinations—Manila, on one side of the world, and the West Indies, on the other. One report had it already near the West Indies; this report places it well on a roundabout way to Manila. The report thus far generally accepted has been that the vessels comprising the fleet are still in Spanish waters.

If any of the Cadiz fleet was off Madagascar May 27, they must have left Cadiz not much later than April 27, for, allowing a steaming speed of 10 knots, they would have been a month covering the course from Cadiz around Good Hope and up the east coast of Africa to a point off Madagascar. The distance from Cadiz to the Island of Mauritius, which lies to the east of Madagascar, is 7,694 miles. Assuming that all the vessels of the fleet were as speedy as the armored cruisers of the Vizcaya type and the Emperador Carlos V.—or 20 knots—so great a distance would not be made at a speed much greater than 10 knots. The Carlos V. can steam 8,500 knots at a 10-knot speed with her normal coal supply of 1,200 tons.

If they had traveled at greater speed they would have been compelled to stop at St. Helena or Cape Town for coal, and news of the fact would have reached here some time ago. That the report located them off Madagascar might be intended to lead to the inference that they would coal at that French possession.

They would still have 5,000 miles to journey to Manila, and by this time the fleet would have covered about half that distance and would be due at Manila in ten days more, or about June 16.

Such vessels as the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V., the Cardenal Cisneros, Cataluña, and Princesa de Asturias would make a formidable foe for the unarmored vessels of Admiral Dewey's command, even though reinforced by the Charleston and with the Americans in control of the mines and such shore fortifications as are still serviceable at Cavité.

It is not believed, however, that there can be any truth in the report. The course that the Spaniards would naturally take if sending a fleet to Manila would be by way of the Suez Canal, a route 5,000 miles shorter than that by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

The value of the report is perhaps best estimated when it is recalled that Admiral Dewey had not left Mirs Bay for Manila at the time when this alleged fleet must have started from Cadiz, and the Cape Verde fleet was still being talked of as the phantom fleet. Even assuming that a fleet could have gone the distance around the Cape at a 15-knot speed, it must have started by May 6. It was on May 26 that Lieut. Carranza wrote his now-famous letter, in which the Cadiz fleet is referred to as intended for service off the New England coast, and accepted reports have had Admiral Camara in Madrid and Cadiz at a date that would preclude the vessels being east of Cape of Good Hope at this time.

Any other vessels than those mentioned, excepting the battleship Pelayo, would not be a matter of concern to Admiral Dewey.

A Transport Thirty-nine Years Old.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The chartering of the steamer Centennial to carry troops and supplies to the Philippines has created somewhat of a sensation in business circles. The Centennial was built thirty-nine years ago, and one afternoon paper says she had been condemned by the Japanese Government and was sold to a Puget Sound company for $15,000, and that the company has chartered her to the United States Government for $500 a day. The vessel is not rated by Lloyds, and is not named in marine records.

Next Expedition to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—It is announced that five instead of three transports will compose the next expedition to Manila, and that 5,000 instead of 2,500 troops will be sent. Also that the vessels will be ready for embarkation by the end of next week.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The Baccalaureate Sermon Is Preached by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the New York University last night at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. His subject was "Power in Its Highest Ideal." He said, in part:

"Without intellectual digestion there can be no mental imperial power. A walking encyclopedia is not a power. The old maxim that 'knowledge is power' should be changed to 'wisdom is power.' A trained mind back of knowledge makes it a power.

"There is no point in intellectual development where the mind stops, no hilltop to reach beyond which it begins to decay, no point where ambition ceases to impel. A striking illustration of this is Gladstone, whose mind at eighty-eight showed no signs of decay, but in majestic strength and affluence of wealth paled at the touch of death into the promise of kinship of the laws of God.

"Genius may flash its light upon an age for a little season, may be reflected upon the firmament of history, but character is a sun that never sets. Napoleon had genius, but Wellington and Grant had character. Washington was a man of sublime moral character, as was Gladstone, whose majesty of character over sixty years of public life suffered no stain; whose lustre time cannot diminish. Therefore my advice to you who are starting out to build is to build character. Intellectual achievements, worldly power, lasting good, all depend upon character."

Bridge Trolley Passengers Hurt.

Two accidents occurred to trolley car passengers yesterday at Loop No. 1 at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. Mrs. Gordon, a nurse of 114 West Thirty-third Street, was trying to board a moving outward-bound car, when Policeman Kiley ran to her assistance. He grasped the woman about the waist, but she held on to the car stanchions, nearly dragging the policeman under the car. The car stopped and both fell to the pavement. Mrs. Gordon's forehead was lacerated, but after surgical attendance she was able to resume her journey. Mrs. Addie Fechler of 783 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was less fortunate. In stepping from a trolley car she slipped, spraining her left ankle. She was taken home in a coach.

Rescue in Pelham Bay.

A naphtha launch called Charles Augress, when off Pelham Bay Park, in Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon, struck a rock, and the force of the shock threw Dr. George Morris, who refused his address, into the water. One of the party jumped overboard and rescued the physician, and he was taken to the park. He soon recovered sufficiently to be taken back on the launch, which went on her way. The man who rescued Morris gave his name as Florence Sullivan. He is thought to be the Tammany Hall politician of that name.

A Brakeman Killed.

Frank Kiser of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, a brakeman, while riding on a freight car yesterday at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on the Hudson River Railroad, fell under the car. Both legs were cut off and his skull was fractured. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he died two hours afterward.

TROOPS INSPECTED AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., June 5.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Major Gen. Shafter and Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, who, with Col. John Jacob Astor, arrived in Tampa to-day, made a thorough inspection of the cavalry regiments and the volunteer troops in the camp to the north of Port Tampa, with a view to ascertaining what regiments were fully equipped for service.

Gen. Miles also spent some time in inspecting the transports at Port Tampa. Every regiment at Tampa and Port Tampa, both regular and volunteer, will be reviewed, Gen. Miles wishing to learn by personal inspection the exact condition of the soldiers and what is needed to put them in shape for coming campaigns.

FIFTH CAVALRY LEAVES CAMP.

MOBILE, Ala., June 5.—The Fifth Cavalry left camp early this morning via the Louisville and Nashville Road for Montgomery, there to take the Plant System to Tampa. The Eleventh Infantry took the same route during the afternoon, and the camp of regulars is no more.

Five regiments of volunteers remain.

As headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps has been permanently established, it is inferred by officers that there will shortly be centred here the full complement of corps regiments, namely, twenty-seven.

ST. PAUL MAY SAIL TO-DAY.

Thousands Viewed the Cruiser as She Lay Off Tompkinsville.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 5.—Ensign W. V. N. Powelson of the St. Paul, who visited his parents here to-day, said the St. Paul sails on Monday, destination unknown.

The St. Paul still lay off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, taking on coal. She was deep in the water, indicating that an enormous quantity of coal had already been taken into her hold and bunkers. She was viewed by thousands who went to Staten Island, and many took the sail from the city down and back without leaving the ferryboat, apparently just to see her war paint, with the big guns protruding menacingly from out the improvised sponsons and above the rails of her promenade deck. She looked very warlike.

A great many craft circled about her and dipped their colors. The cameras brought to bear upon her were more numerous than all the Spanish guns in Cuba.

SANTO DOMINGO'S REVOLT.

Gen. Jimenes's Futile Attack on Monte Cristo Resulted in the Loss of Many Men.

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CAPE HAITIEN, June 5.—According to the latest advices from Monte Cristo, Gen. Jimenes, the leading spirit in the revolutionary attempt in Santo Domingo, divided his men on landing into two columns, one of which attacked and took the fort, the other, led by Jimenes, marching to the Governor's house. Gov. Calito was seized and the demand was made upon him by Jimenes that he sign a paper accepting the leadership of the revolutionists for the northern district. Gov. Calito refused, saying that he was too old to take part in a revolution.

Gen. Jimenes then told him he was a prisoner, and he was marched out between files of insurgents. In the street, however, a column of Government troops met the Jimenes column, and in the combat which ensued, Galito escaped. The Government force, being stronger, pressed back the insurgents, who for half an hour retreated slowly, all the while fighting, toward the shore. Gen. Jimenes was furiously attacked personally and the commander of the detachment which captured the fort abandoned the fort and came to his rescue. The final and most desperate fighting took place at the water's edge.

There Morales and Baez were killed. A party of insurgents of Gen. Chuchu Mercedes, seeing that defeat was inevitable, took refuge in the mountains. It is reported that they were surrounded later and that Mercedes was shot. Revolutionists at Monte Cristo say a mistake was made in showing any clemency whatever to Gov. Galito, instead of killing him offhand, for Galito immediately began bloodthirsty measures of vengeance upon all the employes of the mercantile house of which Jimenes was the head. To the number of sixteen they were adjudged guilty of conspiracy and taken out and shot. Among them were several boys not more than seventeen years old.

In the fight six insurgents were killed, and about twenty-four have been executed since. It is supposed that Gen. Torevio Garcia escaped with Jimenes, but this is uncertain.

Executions on Puerto Plata.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 5.—Advices from Puerto Plata say that all is quiet there to-day. Four more revolutionists have been shot since Friday, among them a Charles Mercedes, said to be well known in New York City. According to the same informant the country "appears to be completely pacified."

HOBOKEN AUDIENCE SCARED.

Torch Dropped by a Stage Hand at the Lyric Almost Caused a Panic.

There was almost a panic last night in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, where Hoyt and McKee's "A Stranger in New York" was being played. The theatre was crowded to the doors, many theatrical people from New York being in the audience.

In the middle of the first act the electric lights suddenly went out, leaving the theatre in darkness. A stage hand named Whalen appeared in the orchestra pit with an alcohol torch. While he was lighting the gas footlights some of the burning alcohol fell on his hands, and he dropped the torch in the pit. One of the musicians, fearing that the torch would explode, picked it up and threw it on the stage, shouting "Look out for the fire!"

Several women in the audience grew frightened and jumped from their seats, while a half dozen young men, who were sitting in the front row, rushed up the centre aisle. In the meantime Mr. Harry Guilfoil, who takes the part of Baron Sands in the play, and Misses Nellie O'Neil and Etta Gilroy had started to extinguish the burning alcohol that dropped on the stage. Mr. Guilfoil grabbed a rug and threw it on the torch, while the ladies told the audience not to get excited and to remain seated.

Upon the request of Miss O'Neil, the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and this had the desired effect of reassuring the audience. In less than three minutes the gas was lighted and the play continued. The only persons hurt were Mr. Guilfoil and Whalen, the stage hand, both of whom were slightly burned on the hands. Mr. Guilfoil, however, continued his part until the end of the play.

Enlisted; May Lose His Place.

Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station made out a complaint last night, for filing this morning, against Patrolman William D. Welsh, who joined the Astor Battery several days ago. The complaint is made out under the rule that makes it necessary for action to be taken against any man away from duty without leave for five days. Welsh joined the battery after the board had refused to grant him leave. He will doubtless be dismissed the force. He was appointed last November.

China Store Damaged $6,000.

Fire started last night in the second floor of the four-story building at 404 East Seventy-seventh Street, owned and occupied by A. Allen & Son, dealers in china and crockery. The flames apparently started in a lot of hay, used for packing purposes, and before extinguished, $6,000 damage had been done. There were five horses in the basement, but they were removed without trouble.

Newark Children Confirmed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Bishop Wigger confirmed seventy children and ten adults in the Church of the Sacred Heart to-night. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Dr. O'Neil, Chancellor of the Diocese; the Rev. J. J. Sheean, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Father Stein of St. Michael's.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CAPT. C. V. GRIDLEY DEAD

He Commanded the Olympia at Manila and Recently Had Been Invalided Home.

EXPIRED AT KOBE ON THE WAY

Paymaster Galt to Bring the Body to This Country on the Coptic—The Dead Captain's Valor and Promotion.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Capt. Charles V. Gridley, recently in command of the cruiser Olympia, and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received by the Navy Department late this afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt of the navy, dated at Kobe, Japan, June 4, and directed to Secretary Long. The dispatch contained this simple statement:

"Capt. Gridley died to-day. Remains accompany me on the Coptic."

Capt. Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of great prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain. As the commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship and one of the Admiral's chief advisers, Capt. Gridley achieved distinction at the battle of Manila Bay, and added to his previous laurels by winning high praise from his superiors in the service for distinguished gallantry and ability. He fought his ship from the conning tower, while Admiral Dewey directed the movements of his squadron from the bridge of the vessel.

It was not known for some weeks after the battle that Capt. Gridley had suffered therefrom, and even now the precise nature of his trouble is not disclosed. Upon the arrival of the Zafiro at Hongkong on the 20th of May the Navy Department was notified that Capt. Gridley had been condemned by a board of medical survey and "invalided" home.

Subsequent advices received by the department indicated that Capt. Gridley was suffering from the effects of a rupture, supposed to have been received during the battle at Manila, but no details were given. It was not supposed that his illness was very serious, as the department was informed that the Captain, in company with Paymaster Galt, would leave for home as soon as possible.

On the 28th of May they left Hongkong on the steamer Coptic, one of the vessels of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Line. It would appear that Capt. Gridley died about the time the ship reached Kobe. It is quite evident now that he considered his case serious, as he did not communicate, so far as known, with any member of his family after the battle of Manila.

Capt. Gridley was not a "dress parade" officer. Among the older officers, however, especially among those with whom he served, he had the reputation of being one of the best equipped officers of the navy. He was regarded as one of the best navigators in the service, and his thorough knowledge of all its details and requirements fully justified the remark of Admiral Ramsay that "Gridley is one of the brainiest and pluckiest officers in the naval service."

Dispatches from Manila concerning the battle indicated that Commodore Dewey had the utmost confidence in Capt. Gridley; that he never interfered in the slightest degree with his management and handling of the ship; that he told him to fire whenever ready, and that the broadside which sunk the flagship of the Spanish Admiral was Gridley's own conception and act, and, in fine, that in the entire battle the Olympia was handled superbly.

The distinguished bravery and ability of Capt. Gridley were recognized by the President, and had he lived, promotion doubtless, would have been his substantial reward.

Capt. Gridley leaves a wife and three children—two daughters and a son—who are now residing with Mrs. Gridley's father, Judge Vincent, at Erie, Penn. His mother, Mrs. Ann Eliza Gridley, and his brother Lucius reside in this city, the former being a clerk in the Patent Office, and the latter an employe in the Treasury Department. All of the relatives were notified of his death as soon as the information reached the Navy Department.

Charles Vernon Gridley was born in Indiana, but early in life removed to Michigan, from which State he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1860. He remained at Annapolis for three years, and was promoted Ensign, his first assignment being on board the steam sloop Oneida, which was at the time attached to the West Gulf blockading squadron. He remained with this ship for two years, and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864.

At the conclusion of the war he was transferred to the Brooklyn, the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron. In 1866, he received his Master's certificate, and a year later was promoted Lieutenant, being transferred to the steam sloop Kearsarge, with the Pacific Squadron, and remained on that ship for two years. In 1868 he was made Lieutenant Commander. After two years of shore leave he served on board the Michigan and the Monongahela for a period of two years on each vessel, and was then assigned as instructor at the Naval Academy, where he remained for four years, from 1875 to 1879. During the Summer cruises of 1877 and 1878, he served as executive officer on board the practice ship Constellation. From 1879 to 1881 he was executive officer of the flagship Trenton, attached to the European station, and in 1882 was promoted to Commander. During that year he was in attendance at the torpedo station, and for the following two years acted as navigation officer at the Boston Navy Yard. He then commanded the training ships Jamestown and Portsmouth respectively, until 1886, when he was made senior officer of the cruising training squadron. During the following six years he was on shore duty, and in 1892 was placed in command of the Marion, and served on that vessel for two years. After a shore leave of two years and nine months he was promoted Captain, and assigned to the command of the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey, which he commanded during the battle at Manila. He had just been advanced five numbers in the list of Captains for services in that battle.

WARSHIPS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The sloop of war Mohican came down from the Mare Island Navy Yard this morning, and after a brief delay sailed at 12:30 P. M. for Honolulu. It is understood that she will remain on duty at that port, replacing the Bennington, ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. The coast defense vessel Monterey and the big collier Brutus, which is to tow her from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippines, were to have gone with the Mohican, but shortly before the time set for their departure the chief engineer on the Monterey discovered her evaporator was not in good working condition. An order for new tubes, which it was thought necessary to insert, was sent immediately to the Union Iron Works. At first it was believed the taking out of the defective tubes and the insertion of new ones would require about thirty-six hours, but this work has been so expedited that it may be completed by to-morrow afternoon.

In this event, which now seems probable, the Monterey and Brutus will sail to-morrow evening. The defect in the Monterey's condensing machinery was not serious, but it was not deemed advisable to start on so long a cruise without everything about the ship being in perfect order.

Died Suddenly in the Street.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—John Schaeffer of 120 Garrison Street was walking on Hamburg Place to-day, when he met an old man who said he was James Turner of 7 Orleans Street. Turner complained of not feeling well, and asked Schaeffer to assist him to his home. On the way they stopped in a restaurant at the corner of Mulberry Street and the Central Railroad to get lunch. Turner, while swallowing, showed signs of choking, and Schaeffer helped him to the street to get some air. They had hardly reached the sidewalk when Turner sank into Schaeffer's arms and expired. Acting County Physician Clark said death was due to heart disease. Turner was sixty-one years old, and lived with his daughter.

Webster's International Dictionary amply supplies the needs of the public and private schools. Its definitions, pronunciations, and illustrations of words are so simple that they are within the reach of the children. For this reason the International or one of the smaller dictionaries based upon it are in general use in the schoolroom.—Adv.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DEED

Continued from Page 1.

Lieut. Hobson was not hurt. It appears that the Spanish Admiral was so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he decided to inform Admiral Sampson that they had not lost their lives, but were prisoners of war, and could be exchanged.

The dinghy portion of the programme does not appear to have been carried out, which leads to the belief that she may have been smashed by a shot, for it seems Hobson and his men drifted ashore on an old catamaran which had been slung over the Merrimac's side at the last moment, as an extra precaution. They were captured and sent to Santiago under guard, previous to being transferred to Morro Castle, where they are now understood to be confined. Money and provisions were sent to the prisoners through Capt. Oviedo, and it is believed Rear Admiral Sampson is taking the steps necessary to bring about their exchange.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin had considerable correspondence by telegraph to-day regarding the Spanish military prisoners from whom selections will be made for exchange of the gallant little band that sunk the Merrimac. The commanding officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., has furnished the department a full list of the captives to facilitate the work of exchange. This is likely to occupy more time than was expected, because of the difficulty of communicating with the Spanish Admiral at Santiago.

The exchange effected at Havana was conducted through the British Consul General at Havana, Mr. Gollan, and the British Ambassador here, Sir Julian Pauncefote, with the aid of the existing cable, but it is not likely that there is now any cable communication with Santiago, so the preliminaries must be arranged directly through Admiral Sampson, a time consuming operation, as he can be reached only through the agency of dispatch boats from Jamaica or Haiti.

The War Department officials were themselves surprised at the number of Spanish officers held captive at Fort McPherson, and it will be seen that there is no lack of material, as was at first feared, for equal exchange. Two officers have already been exchanged—namely, Vincente de Cortejo of the Third Cavalry Principe, and Surgeon Major Isidor Garcia Julian, Sanitary Corps. The prisoners remaining include one First Lieutenant, seven Second Lieutenants, one Sergeant, and nine privates.

Information afforded by the official records of the Navy Department as to the full names and antecedents of the sailors who made up Hobson's little crew in sinking the Merrimac differs in some particulars from the data furnished through the dispatch boats this morning. The naval list is as follows:

Daniel Montague, first-class machinist on the New York; born in Ireland; twenty-nine years old; last enlisted in December, 1896; next of kin, Kate Golden, sister, 84 Horatio Street, New York.

George Charette, first-class gunner's mate on the New York; born in Lowell, Mass.; twenty-nine years of age; last enlisted May 20, 1898, but has been in the service since 1884; next of kin, Alexander Charette, father, Lowell, Mass.

Osborn (not Oscar) Deignan, coxswain on the Merrimac; born in Stuart, Iowa; twenty-one years old; last enlisted April 22, 1898; next of kin, Julia Deignan, mother, Stuart, Iowa.

George F. (not John P.) Phillips, machinist on the Merrimac; born in Boston; thirty-four years old; last enlisted March 30, 1898; next of kin, Andrew Phillips, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Francis (probably, instead of John) Kelly, water tender on the Merrimac; born in Boston, twenty-eight years old; enlisted at Norfolk April 21 last; next of kin, Francis Kelly, Boston.

Randolph Clausen, coxswain on the New York; born in Boston, twenty-eight years of age; last enlisted Feb. 25, 1897; next of kin, Teresa Clausen, wife, 127 Cherry Street, New York.

Great admiration is expressed at the department for the cool pluck and discretion shown by the young cadet George W. Powell, who took command of the New York's steam launch and lay under the batteries until he was satisfied from his own observation that the Merrimac had gone down before he returned to the flagship. It is felt that his action involved a display of quite as much courage as was shown by the Merrimac crew, and he is likely to profit by it.

Young Powell is known as one of "Hobson's chickens." When Hobson joined the squadron he secured permission from the authorities to take with him three young naval cadets from the academy at Annapolis. They were included in his own class of naval cadets at the academy, and he wished to take them with him to supplement the theoretical course by some practical experience in the effect of explosives on ships. Powell was appointed to the academy from New York in May, 1893.

So much interest and admiration have been excited in the navy and in Congress by the reports of the Merrimac incident and the exploit of Lieut. Hobson that there is great probability that the hero will be decorated with some Congressional reward before the particulars of his hazardous venture are supplied by Admiral Sampson. If the suggestion attributed to Capt. Crowninshield, perhaps erroneously, that he be advanced thirty numbers, were to be carried out the advancement would put him ahead of all the Naval Constructors, as there are only about fifteen Constructors ahead of him, including Commodore Hichborn, who has been Chief Constructor seven years, and the advancement would carry him over some of the most experienced men in the navy. It is not considered probable that Lieut. Hobson's reward will take just that form.

News was so scarce or so lacking in excitement to-day with the navy that the War Board took a day off. Admiral Sicard, Capt. Mahan, and Capt. Crowninshield seized the opportunity to make a reconnoissance in force on bicycles, their scouting party proceeding from the Navy Department, in line of three abreast, and gliding out into the suburbs, as if the bottling up of Cervera had inspired new confidence in the security of the country about Washington.

While there is no open criticism of the War Department by officers of the navy, it is evident from some remarks made by naval officers that they fear that the difficulties attending the movements of large bodies of troops are likely to postpone the operations about Santiago. Should it prove true, as it may if some intimations from other naval officers should turn out to be correct, that forces for Santiago are already on the way and the information is concealed by strict work on the part of the press censors, the impatient naval people will be prepared to rejoice with all other Americans in the news of the first serious forward movement by the army.

RUMORS FROM SANTIAGO.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 5.—According to the latest advices from Santiago de Cuba there were not more than seventeen ships in the offing all day yesterday, and it is believed there that the three missing vessels have gone for provisions and munitions of war.

The steamer Nouvelle Valdrogue, which arrived here to-day from Cape Haitien, reports that Admiral Cervera's squadron in its entirety is not in the Port of Santiago de Cuba, but that only a cruiser, supposed to be the Cristobal Colon; one torpedo boat, and two auxiliary cruisers are there.

The collier Merrimac, so it is thought at Santiago, went down laden with coal, probably to render the obstruction of the harbor entrance more complete.

There is no direct news from Santiago to-night.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 5.—A dispatch from a Government source at Port au Prince says:

"A Haitien informant, now in Santiago de Cuba, cables that the destitution there has greatly increased since the bombardment began, and the military commander has been forced to reduce the rations of the soldiers, among whom there is much discontent."

There has been no direct communication from Santiago to-day.

THE DEFENSE OF SANTIAGO.

LONDON, June 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"An account received from Santiago of defensive preparations there notes that the sharp lookout day and night for any movements by the Americans continues. Detachments of 4,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers, composing the garrison at Santiago, under Gen. Linares, have been sent to Morro Fort and Punta Gorda batteries. Both works have been greatly strengthened and are provided with Krupp and Hontoria guns, while La Zocapa is armed with guns taken from the Reina Mercedes.

"At the time of the attack by the Americans the Zocapa guns were served by sailors from that ship, while she was anchored in a position to sweep the entrance to the harbor. The Spanish staff had connected with the shore works several lines of submarine torpedoes. The torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Terror, [Furor?] with steam up, were on the watch; several steam launches had been detailed as scouts in the navigable channel and outside the entrance of the bay, and the Almirante Oquendo and the Cristobal Colon were ready to support the forts, the former flying the pennant of the Admiral.

"Between 3 and 3:30 in the morning the scouts noticed two vessels rapidly advancing toward the mouth of the channel. The fort, about the same time, opened fire, just as the Merrimac was well inside the passage. The Spanish officers, having allowed her to pass the first submarine defenses unmolested, gave the signal to the land batteries, the marine battery at La Zocapa, and the destroyers and launches to fire on the Merrimac, which was sunk, without completely blocking the channel, just as Admiral Cervera appeared on the scene with the Almirante Oquendo. The cruiser's boats saved the Americans.

"Meanwhile the other American vessel, supposed to be the battleship Iowa, hastily retired. The Spaniards suffered no losses or material damage. The impression in naval circles at Madrid is that the Americans merely wanted to sink the Merrimac in the narrowest part of the chanel in order to block the egress of the Spanish fleet, but it is argued that the wreck can be easily dynamited as soon as Admiral Cervera considers it unnecessary to keep it there as a check to any attempt of the Americans to force the passage.

"The affair is said to have caused much enthusiasm at Santiago, where several thousand regulars, under Gen. Luce, are expected, having succeeded in crossing the River Ceuta at the beginning of the week. They are now advancing by forced marches, in spite of the rains. On the whole, a tough resistance is being prepared, in case, as is fully expected, the Americans renew the attack.

"When the result of the Merrimac affair was known in Madrid the money market became animated, while in political and financial circles curiously conflicting impressions prevailed, some fancying that the successive failures of the Americans might have the result of making the United States favorable to peace. Financiers, on the other hand, are divided between patriotic satisfaction and the feeling that the drift of the war means its prolongation and pecuniary sacrifices detrimental to Spanish credit.

"Most of the newspapers attach importance to the affair, since it has shown that the Spanish forces are not only alert, but well able to hold the enemy in check. A few papers only express disappointment that Admiral Cervera did not give the Americans the slip and resume his cruise. The general tone of the press points to a fresh development of warlike feeling among all classes, which for the time being overrides the influence of the partisans of peace in certain better-informed circles."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, concerning the enthusiasm over the Merrimac affair, says:

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, on learning that the contents of the official telegram excited great enthusiasm in the Cortes, remarked that it was undesirable for the country to excite itself over matters which were relatively small in comparison with those the war might yet bring forth, lest it suffer disappointment if the fortune of war should prove adverse. But despite this warning the rejoicing continued.

"El Heraldo, pointing out that the United States is 'utterly unprepared for war,' says: 'Admiral Dewey, who fancied that he could seize Manila whenever he wished, has not succeeded in getting beyond the arsenal at Cavite Island. Cuba continues inaccessible to the Americans, whose formidable squadrons recoil from the mediocre guns of our batteries, and Admiral Cervera's fleet, having led them a wild-goose chase on the sea, has now routed and repulsed them at Santiago.'

"The papers unanimously treat the affair as a signal victory, and the enthusiastic manifestations it has provoked throughout Spain prove that this view prevails in the peninsula generally.

"Admiral Sampson's version is regarded as a pure invention. El Liberal calls him 'the mendacious Admiral,' and adds that 'even in Washington his stories will not find credence.' According to a dispatch from Santiago, the Spaniards have already destroyed the hull of the Merrimac.

"Dispatches from Havana describe wild enthusiasm there on the reception of the news from Santiago. At the principal theatre the play was stopped and the telegram read to the audience, after which the streets were filled with patriotic crowds, who kept up the rejoicing for the greater part of the night."

HAVANA BLOCKADE MAINTAINED

Reported from the Fleet that Work on Shore Fortifications Is Going on Incessantly.

KEY WEST, June 5.—The only arrival of to-day from off Havana reports an unchanged condition there. The ships are still stationed in line and have relaxed none of their vigilance, but during the last few days nothing has occurred to vary the tedium of the wait.

There has been no hostile demonstration from the shore, and so far as the immediate vicinity of Havana is concerned, the only sign of life thereabout is the incessant work being done on the fortifications.

The gunboat Marietta is changing her color here to-day from black to gray.

Trial of the Kasagi Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The new Japanese cruiser Kasagi, which left Cramps' shipyard yesterday for her builder's trial trip off the Delaware Capes, returned to her dock at Cramps' this afternoon, the trip having been postponed for a week as the result of the "kinking" of a valve stem on her port engine.

Yacht Alfred at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5.—The American steam yacht Alfred, from the Great Lakes, bound to New York, having been secured by the United States Government, arrived to-day for coal.

Gladstone Memorial Service.

LONDON, June 5.—Several thousand people attended the Gladstone memorial service in Hyde Park to-day. Among the speakers were a dozen clergymen and a number of members of the House of Commons. A telegram of condolence was sent from the meeting to Mrs. Gladstone.

TOOK HER LIFE IN A HOTEL.

Mrs. Mary McHugh, Alleged to Have Quarreled with Her Husband, Found Dead on a Bed.

Mrs. Mary McHugh, the wife of J. F. McHugh, a letter carrier of 345 Third Avenue, committed suicide some time between Saturday night and yesterday morning by taking acid in a room of the Mount Morris Hotel, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue.

Mrs. McHugh applied at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the hotel for a room, and was assigned to Room 17. At 1:30 o'clock yesterday she was found lying dead on the bed. On the washstand were found an open note, two sealed letters, and a glass that had contained acid. The open note read: "My name is Mrs. Mary McHugh of 345 Third Avenue. Notify my people as quietly as possible." The sealed envelopes were addressed to J. F. McHugh, 345 Third Avenue, and to S. D. Smith of 236 East Forty-first Street, respectively.

Some hours later two men, the younger of whom addressed the other as father, called at the hotel and looked at the body. After seeing it the younger man said: "That's Mamie." He gave his name as J. F. McHugh, and on leaving the hotel said: "That's all about a few words."

Louis P. Smith of 236 East Forty-first Street, to whom one of the letters was addressed, is a brother of the dead woman. He said that his sister had married McHugh eight years ago. The couple have had four children, two of whom are still alive. According to the brother, McHugh had treated his wife in the most shameful manner. Fourteen months ago, he said, she had McHugh arrested for blacking her eyes and kicking her, but withdrew the complaint on his promise to do better. On Decoration Day he beat her again, and she had him summoned to the Yorkville Court. Smith appeared to press the complaint, but the wife again withdrew it, saying that she intended to apply for a divorce at once.

J. F. McHugh, the husband, denied the statements made by his brother-in-law concerning ill-treatment of his wife. He said he knew of no reason for the suicide, except that his wife's relatives had tried to prejudice her against him. He afterward admitted, however, that he had had trouble with his wife over money matters, and that he feared that some rash deed would be the outcome of the persistent attempts by relatives to separate himself and wife.

Mrs. McHugh was a daughter of Philip F. Smith, who until his death a year ago conducted along Third Avenue half a dozen stores for men's furnishing goods, and was well known. At his death he left $14,000 in cash and some real estate, of which Mrs. McHugh was executrix.

ART AT THE LARCHMONT CLUB.

The New Spanish Room Contains Furniture from Castilian Castles and Relics from the Maine.

Among the treasures that have been added to the already large collection of the Larchmont Yacht Club during the past Winter is an ornate Spanish room, which adjoins the picturesque Persian apartment, on the second floor of the clubhouse.

The newly decorated room has been arranged by the Art Committee and is a valuable addition to the objects of art owned by the club. The Persian room is at the head of the main stairway leading from the "Old English" hallway, and the Spanish room is the apartment directly to the left, its large windows commanding a view of Larchmont Harbor and Long Island Sound.

The furniture was at some time in its history used by former Kings and Queens of Castile and was purchased in Spain last Fall, before there was any war between that country and the United States. The west wall of the apartment is almost completely hidden by a magnificent golden altarpiece, which was taken intact from an ancient Spanish cathedral, and the entire ceiling is fashioned with old beams, set close together and richly carved, the whole being elaborately gilded in the manner of the richer churches that appear in every country where the Roman Church has for centuries held sway.

The chairs are heavy and square, with high straight backs and arms, all heavily gilded and sumptuously upholstered in faded red stuff of fine texture. High up on the ebony back of each is carved the royal arms of Spain, the castle and other armorial devices enameled brilliantly in crimson and blue on the gilded ground.

On the wall are hung two well-executed paintings in oil of former Queens of Castile, the garb of the royal women suggesting the European fashions of the sixteenth century. Above the entrance is a projecting structure, richly carved and fluted, which is also gilded in the same lavish manner that marks the other decorations. Some of the work is Moorish in general character, while here and there about the room are bits that suggest the early Byzantine art, all skillfully arranged in a manner that exhibits excellent taste and more than a passing amount of knowledge of ancient as well as fin-de-siecle art.

Under the portrait of one of the Queens is arranged the outer rim of the ten-inch powder tank of the battleship Maine and the big steam whistle that was taken from the ill-fated craft after the explosion in Havana Harbor. Both relics are badly battered. The room is one of the features of the big clubhouse, and has already attracted a goodly amount of attention from visitors.

A MURDER IN ELIZABETHPORT.

A Woman Slain by an Intruder While Her Family Watched.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. Angellor Pepro, thirty years old, an Italian woman, living at 452 Wall Street, Elizabethport, was murdered to-night by a man whose identity the police have not yet been able to make out.

According to the story told by Pepro, he, his wife, and their four children were sitting in one of the rooms occupied by them late in the evening, when they heard a man run up the stairway. The man made straight for their door and threw himself against it, bursting it open.

Grabbing Mrs. Pepro by one of her shoulders the intruder swung her half way round and drew a razor across her throat, severing all the arteries and the jugular vein. Mrs. Pepro screamed and fell to the floor covered with blood. Her husband says he dropped on his knees and began to pray. He says he was so frightened he thought the murderer was going to kill them all. The murderer, after cutting the woman's throat, Pepro says, ran out of the room and down the stairs and disappeared.

The ambulance was telephoned for, and Mrs. Pepro was taken to the general hospital. She died within an hour.

The only definite thing that can be obtained from Pepro regarding the murderer's identity is that the man wanted to live in his house. The police think when Pepro is quieted he will tell the name. He has been locked up. The children are being cared for by neighbors.

Coney Island Steamer Damaged.

One of the Coney Island boats of the Iron Steamboat Company was badly damaged about 7 o'clock last night in making a landing at her dock, Pier 10 East River. Passengers who crowded the decks were shaken up and tumbled about, and some few slightly bruised. A strong flood tide was running at the time, which caused the boat to swing around and strike the pier with great force. About thirty feet of the guard-rail was carried away, and the boat so damaged that she was laid up. Passengers who expected to be carried to their destination at the foot of Twenty-second Street were obliged to seek other means of reaching home. No one was injured enough, the policeman who reported the case, said, to require surgical aid.

Says a Former Friend Attacked Him.

Morris Aronson, a salesman, twenty-three years old, of 1,059 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was found early yesterday morning insensible on the stoop of a house at 21 Patchen Avenue by Policeman Rosen of the Vernon Avenue Station. After vainly trying to arouse the man, the policeman summoned an ambulance. It was found that Aronson was very weak from the effects of a beating. He was revived and taken home. The police questioned Aronson, who said that while he was on his way to his home he was stopped near Willoughby Avenue by a former friend, who, without the slightest provocation, attacked him, and after throwing him down had jumped upon him. Aronson declined to tell the police the man's name.

Death After Playing Ball.

John J. Hanley, thirty-six years old, a marble cutter, died at his home, 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, last night, from hemorrhage of the lungs, due to overexertion in playing ball in the afternoon at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Harlem River.

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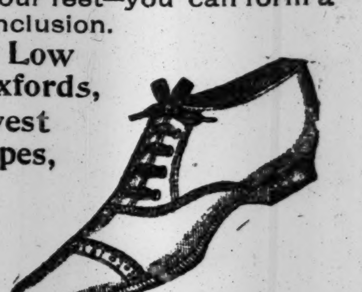
but only upon the best evidence. Many persons still believe that ready made shoes cannot equal those made to order in form, quality or workmanship. But we assure them that if they will come to our store we will equal the shoes they wear in form, quality and workmanship and at one-half the price they pay their private boot makers.

Just give us the opportunity of proving this fact. We will furnish the best evidence—namely, the shoe itself, and then with this shoe in your hand—or, better yet, upon your feet—you can form a just conclusion.

Men's Low Cut Oxfords, Newest Shapes,



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Our stock of these splendid shoes is simply magnificent. We can suit every taste and satisfy perfectly every preference whether the choice is Russia Calf, Patent Leather, Black or Russet Kid.

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FELL THIRTY-FIVE FEET.

Michael Russo, twelve years old, of 10 Hamilton Street, Manhattan, fell from one of the cars on Merrill's toboggan slide on the Bowery at Coney Island yesterday afternoon. The car was going down a grade at the time, at a great speed, and the boy was hurled thirty-five feet to the street below. He sustained a compound fracture and incised wound of the right leg, but is not thought to be fatally injured.

The boy was accompanied on the ride by his two smaller brothers and two companions, none of the party being over fifteen years old. The car had reached the highest plane on the slide, and was starting down grade when its racking caused Russo to lose his hold and he was thrown out. He fell in the centre of the Bowery, narrowly missing a party of sightseers.

The sight of the crushed and bleeding boy drew an enormous crowd. Some one telephoned to the police station for an ambulance, but the call developed the fact that Coney Island is without an ambulance service this year, owing to the failure of the Board of Estimate to make an appropriation for it. The boy lay in the street for several minutes, until Charles Cunningham, a truck driver of 169 Allen Street, came along and took in the situation at a glance.

"Hey, dere, youse gents, stand back, will yez?" sang out Allen, and he promptly strode up and tenderly gathered the injured boy into his arms. There were volunteers galore after that, and all the way to the police station, ten blocks away, a vanguard opened up an avenue through the crowds, through which strode Cunningham, carrying the boy, his own best Sunday clothes dripping with blood. He was cheered all the way to the station house.

There Dr. Ricken of the Hotel Metropole of this city, who was in the crowd, bandaged the boy's leg, and then the police went begging for an ambulance. The Flatbush Hospital refused to send an ambulance, as did also the Seney Hospital. The Seney authorities agreed, however, to receive the case and the boy was taken there in a patrol wagon. He did not lose consciousness and may survive the shock.

Ordination Service at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Two young men were ordained as Deacons in Christ Episcopal Church this morning. They are George Biller of Woodside and Charles M. Douglass of Paterson. The ordination was conducted by Bishop Starkey. Mr. Douglass is a son of the Rev. Charles Douglass, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church, Paterson, and a nephew of Cemanda M. Douglass, the authoress. Mr. Douglass's father was ordained in the same church thirty years ago.

Hospital Nurse Becomes Insane.

Louise Amboise, twenty-one years old, a nurse at St. Mark's Hospital, on Second Avenue, became violently insane there yesterday afternoon. The woman had been acting strangely for several days. Laboring under the belief that if she left the patients she had been watching some harm would come to them, she had not left their bedsides for many hours, and yesterday afternoon, when an effort was made to get her to retire she became violent. Dr. Scheppack ordered her removal to the insane pavilion for examination.

President Coe on Patriotism.

President Edward Coe of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which is in session at Asbury Park, N. J., preached yesterday morning in the Reformed Church on patriotism. He reviewed the subject from its religious standpoint, and in the sermon took occasion to praise the American soldiers and sailors. Vice President Zivemer delivered the evening sermon on "Temptations of a Missionary."

Fire in a Neckwear Factory.

Fire started last evening on the fifth floor of the six-story building 687 Broadway, in the rooms of Keys & Lockwood, manufacturers of neckwear. It did damage to the extent of $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Patrolman Gilligan, while in Eighteenth Street, saw smoke coming from one of the windows and turned in an alarm.

Brakeman Falls from a Train.

William Hetherington of 200 Locust Street, Trenton, employed as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from his train at Harrison, N. J., yesterday, and was probably fatally injured. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Count and Countess de Tibour, Arignon, France.

FIFTH AVENUE—Edward White, London; J. H. Manley, Augusta, Me.

HOLLAND—Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—J. L. White, Winchester, England; James Maxwell, London; A. B. Willis, London.

WINDSOR—James A. Hopper, Honolulu; Hugo Dann, Durango, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, upholstery goods and carpets; Holland House.

Frey, Charles D., Louisville, Ky., dry goods and shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kirschbaum, R., Indianapolis, Ind., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Morton, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Schramm, Schmeig & Co., Burlington, Iowa; F. Schmeig, notions; Hotel Albert.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

NEW YORKERS IN GEORGIA

The Eighth Regiment Expected to Leave Camp Thomas Soon For Tampa.

ROUTINE OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE

Men Punished for Going to Chattanooga Without Permission—The Soldiers Have Baths in Chickamauga Creek.

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 1.—The Eighth New York Regiment has now been here over a week, and is well settled into its routine. The drill hours, changed several times by regimental and brigade orders, have now been definitely settled, to the joy of officers and non-commissioned officers, who now know just what they have to expect each day, and can plan accordingly. Two drills a day comprise the schedule under which the regiment is working. The morning drill, from 7 o'clock to 9:30, is by companies, and includes work by squads, sections, platoons, and companies in close and extended order. To the uninitiated it may be explained that close-order drill comprises the ordinary movements which all who ever see troops in the armory or on parade are familiar with. The extended-order drill consists of battle exercises. In this all the movements of dividing the forces into a firing line, support, and reserve, and advancing, retreating, skirmishing, charging, assembling, and rallying are gone through. This drill is done over the rough ground in the woods about the camp, and the men are learning how to get over the bad going in fast time, and also how to use the trees, rocks, and ditches for cover in action.

A great deal of time and care is being expended in teaching the men what is known as the "fire discipline." The men are drilled in firing singly at will, at command by squad, section, platoon, and company, and how to use rapid fire before a charge. Perfect volleys are now the rule, and not the exception, although as yet no blank ammunition has been issued to any troops whatever. The men are taught to aim at given objects at various distances, standing, kneeling, and lying down, but until a rifle range is brought into use it is not possible to say what execution would be caused by fire directed by the men. As near as can be judged the men are all found to be good marksmen, if not sharpshooters.

Entire Regiment in Evolutions.

During the last three days the entire regiment has been put through a series of evolutions. First, the three battalions have had a drill under their Majors in the woods, beginning at 3:30 in the afternoon, and then they have been united in the open field under Col. Chauncey and put through regimental evolutions. The first drill of this kind, on Monday, was rather ragged. Tuesday's was better, and Wednesday's, in the opinion of several of the spectators, officers of regiments from other States, was the best regimental drill that has taken place at Chickamauga since troops were first sent here. Col. Chauncey is naturally well pleased with the progress made, particularly by the new companies, I, K, L, and M. This drill lasts until 5 o'clock, making a total drill of five hours for each day.

Not a solitary drill or ceremony has been called off on account of rain as yet. There has been but one shower since the Eighth arrived, and that, though heavy, scarcely lasted long enough to thoroughly lay the heavy black dust that covers everything in the camp.

Col. Chauncey has made it a point to have all of the space occupied by the tents inside the sentry line and all for 30 feet outside, all around, thoroughly cleaned and policed. This has meant a great deal of work for the provost guards and prisoners, for an immense accumulation of leaves and stones has had to be removed, and the surface earth lifted with its adhering vegetation. It has been a task for each succeeding Officer of the Day and Provost Sergeant to superintend and direct the work, but to-day the camp fairly shines, so often has the ground been gone over and swept, raked, and polished.

Guard duty forms an important item in the education of a soldier going into actual service, and the Eighth is getting plenty of it. No man escapes, and each will have a twenty-four-hour tour at least once in every twelve days. So far "running the guard," always a favorite pastime at Peekskill, has become a dead issue.

Chattanooga is quite a distance away—far enough to cause it to be of little consequence as a cause of making men forsake their company streets for a time. A Sergeant of one company made the trip one evening after retreat roll call, at 7 P. M., accompanied by a dozen privates. They did not reach the city until midnight, found everything closed up, and everybody asleep. Returning, five of the men had money enough to hire a cab, and reached camp at 4 in the morning, only to be captured by the sentries. The next lot of returned prodigals came in, footsore and weary, at 10 o'clock, and the last straggler reached camp late in the afternoon. As a result of the escapade the Sergeant lost his position and chevrons, and is now a repentant private, while the privates served terms at hard labor, varying from three to five days in the guardhouse. Every one in camp learned the outcome of the matter, and as a consequence there are no more migrations to Chattanooga.

Men Visit Lytle for Luxuries.

With Chattanooga out of the question, the men have had to direct their attention and steps toward Lytle, which is about two miles from the spot where the Eighth is encamped. This is the nearest railroad station. A week or so ago there was nothing there but a railway platform, but now there are probably as many as fifty flimsy wooden buildings on the ground. As soft drinks and others not so soft are sold at most of these stores or booths, and the festive wienerwurst man plys his trade, the place resembles a miniature Coney Island, but without the chutes and midway. These may be added.

But the road to Lytle is a long and dusty one, and the way is so indirect that it takes an expert with a well-developed bump of locality to find his way there and back. This considered, a new departure within the lines of the Eighth has been hailed with delight and relief, and keeps the list of absentees from camp at any hour down to a minimum. This is the regimental "canteen," operated by men detailed for the purpose, and open during all but drill hours from revielle to retreat.

At the canteen soft drinks and lager beer are sold. Large-sized "schooners" are filled for 5 cents, and men are limited to two drinks at a session. The whole affair is under the supervision of an officer, Battalion Adjt. J. A. Holohan, and the daily profits are divided into twelve equal portions and handed over to the companies, to go into their company funds, which are used only for the benefit of the men in securing them comforts and luxuries not included in Government supplies. The scheme is an emphatic success, and has the hearty support of all concerned. Thus far there has not been a single case of intoxication or condition of anything approaching it in the Eighth. This will be appreciated when it is considered that there are 1,026 men in the Eighth, making a total in possible cases of "half seas over" of 1,026 a day. But, as has been said, the first case is yet to be found.

Lemonade the Favorite Drink.

Lemonade has become the favorite drink here. Every morning wagons come through laden with vegetables somewhat aged, pies which are particularly dry and unpalatable, and delicious ice-cold lemonade. A canteen full of the liquid costs but 10 cents, and it is delightful when cold, and refreshing even when warm, and never has any ill-effect. Water is plentiful at last, a pipe line having been laid along the line of the Fifty-second Iowa, about 100 yards over from the nearest tents of the Eighth. This water is a godsend for cooking and washing purposes, but as the pipes are laid on the surface the water is too warm to make it a refreshing drink. The kitchen detail carries what is needed for the cooks, and the men carry what they need in pails.

As the cooks gain in experience, rations are proving more ample, and are prepared in more attractive form than at first. Flour has been issued and bakers have been located who have baked break, biscuit, and pancakes, which have placed the overworked "hard tack" in temporary retirement. The Captains of companies are watching the issue and use of rations closely, weighing them to see that they get all that is due and charged, and seeing that there is no waste or use so extravagant as to leave a possibility of shortage before the time limit set on each issue.

Army Shoes Much Needed.

The men still lack shoes. Possibly 50 per cent. are wearing unserviceable foot coverings, and it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be an issue within a day or two as expected. Requisitions have been made for everything that will be needed for three months to come. Meanwhile the gift of underclothing which was forwarded from New York by some charitably inclined person equal to an allowance of about twenty sets to a company has relieved immediate want in that respect.

Chickamauga Creek, located about a mile away, is very popular with the boys of the Eighth. They are marched to it in details by officers, and each man has a bath and a chance to wash his clothes at least once in every two days.

The little pet squirrel, the property of Lieut. Nelson of Company L, which has already been mentioned in every newspaper story which has referred to the regiment, is no more. It had become so tame as to be allowed to roam about at will. It was cared for and fed in every street it chose to invade, and then returned to its owner. It was entirely safe, so far as the men were concerned, but one of the dogs which abound as company mascots caught the little fellow to-day and killed him. The entire regiment will miss the squirrel.

During the week just ending there has been an epidemic of shaving and hair-cutting. Scissors have been idle, while cutting machines have been at work right and left, depriving officers and men alike of their locks and giving them a "close crop." Mustaches, goatees, and beards have also gone by the board. Officers who have not been clean-shaven for years have caught the craze, safe from family criticism, which they would not dare face if at home.

Appearances aside, the innovation means comfort, coolness, and cleanliness, and the close hair-cut is being encouraged, especially among the men in ranks.

New York Troops Not Paid.

The Empire State is not treating her sons very well. With an appropriation of $1,000,000 available for military purposes, it is hard to understand why the men are not paid for the time spent at Peekskill. The Eighth left home for Peekskill just a month ago to-day, and has not received one cent in State or Government pay. Grumbling is astonishingly light, but the wave of indignation increases every day. The men need money, and need it badly.

The broad white stripes which adorn the sides of the trousers of the Eighth's boys have led to an amusing complication. In several States, as in the regular army, privates do not wear stripes at all, Corporals and Sergeants wear narrow stripes, and only officers the broad stripes. Coats with chevrons and shoulder straps are rarely used during the day, all drill being made in blue shirts, on account of the heat. Hence there is little visible to indicate the rank of any man, and every man of the Eighth receives an officer's salute as he passes through other camps on account of his trousers stripes.

No more has been heard of the rumor that the companies of the infantry regiments here, or at least the Eighth, were to be recruited up to 106 officers and men. If they were the Captains would be able to have a respectable company drill. As things are, a company gives up four men to guard duty each day, has four men just off guard excused from drill, four men of the old guard of the day before detailed to assist the Provost Sergeant, two musicians, one detail to the Hospital Corps, one guard to division headquarters, one wagoner, one cook, two assistant cooks, and two or three extra details. Every day there are from twenty to thirty men off on details from each company, leaving hardly six squads for drill, when the sick men are excused. This would be all right with the men all experienced, but there are a great many new men who need all the drill they can get. Besides, it takes at least eight squads to go through all the extended order movements properly.

A Lazy Horseshoer at Camp.

There are all sorts of characters about the camp, outside of the men themselves, many of whom are studies. Aside from the peddlers, there is a horseshoer who is a typical Southerner. He is an artist in his line, but four horses a day is his limit. He never shoes a horse without at least half a dozen interruptions, to take a drink of water, change his shirt, talk to his wife, or something else which will prevent him from working more than ten minutes at a stretch. He is so lazy that he will not hold up a horse's hoof, but has rigged up a mechanical contrivance which does it for him. This man could make all kinds of money here if he were alive to his opportunity, but he is too lazy, and works just enough to secure money to support him comfortably.

No one, not even a National Guardsman who has lived in State Camp, can wholly appreciate the condition of things here. There is no mess hall at which meals are eaten. The cooks supply food to the men in turn as they line up at each meal call, and then, after the food has been eaten, all surplus has to be returned and burned or buried. The tendency of some men to take their meals into their tents and throw the stray pieces outside has been checked, and now everything is eaten in the shade of the trees in the bordering woods. Every precaution is taken to secure absolute cleanliness in every respect, so as to preserve general good health.

Government mules arrive daily. The Eighth has received only a few of its share of mules and wagons thus far, but they will soon be forthcoming. They make a comfortable mount, and at present the mail carriers and orderlies use them instead of walking.

Col. Chauncey will not be made a Brigadier General—not just yet, at any rate. Col. Clarke of the First Vermont is just twenty-four hours Col. Chauncey's superior, and becomes the General commanding the brigade. The Eighth secures the right of line, with the Third Tennessee as second senior, and First Vermont as junior, under Col. Mimms, who succeeds Gen. Clarke.

There is no illness here to speak of. A few men are taken to the hospital every day, the heat and drill proving too great a combination to withstand, but all recuperate fast, and are better than ever next day.

When the Eighth will leave Chickamauga is a problem. The regiment is considered one of the best of the forty-odd in camp, and may be called into service in a short time. It will not be surprising if the regiment is included in the next exodus. Yet there is no chafing at the delay, for some supplies, such as shoes and underclothing, are badly needed, and it is felt that every succeeding day's drill increases the regiment's chance to secure greater glory in action.

THE SPANISH PRIZES.

Passengers and Crews Pass an Uneventful Day.

The thirty-nine Spaniards from the prize steamship Rita spent a pleasant Sunday yesterday at the hotel 14 and 16 Greenwich Street. There was some apparent disappointment that they did not hear mass, but most of them feared to venture out lest they lose their way. The men spent most of the day playing dominos and smoking cigarettes. Señora Mendez sat contentedly in the window or walked up and down the long room with her little son toddling at her side. The officers spent the morning in the room assigned to them on the second floor.

The Spanish prize steamship Panama lay at Pier 20 East River, yesterday, watched by a curious crowd. No visitors were allowed on board. Basking in the sun on her decks were the crew and passengers, and lolling about over her bulwarks or stretched across the thwarts of her lifeboats were sunburned men-of-war's men—Uncle Sam's bluejackets—her prize crew. None of the ship's company came ashore.

Secretary Long Confined to His Room.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Long is still confined to his room, and passed a restless night with his strained leg, which now shows signs of inflammatory rheumatism or some kindred ailment.

The Puerto Rico Bombardment.

MADRID, June 5.—Letters received from San Juan, Puerto Rico, reassert that Admiral Sampson bombarded the town without notice, firing 700 hundred shells. The Spanish losses are said to have been seven killed and seventy wounded. The Governor General's residence, the barracks, and a number of houses were damaged.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RELIGION IN THE CAMPS

Gen. O. O. Howard Tells of the Work of Christian Organizations.

THE DESIRE FOR UNIFICATION

Greater Efficiency Possible, He Says, by the Coalition of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and the Red Cross Society.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who has just completed a tour of the various camps throughout the South, returned to this city yesterday and will hereafter devote most of his time to looking out for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers at the front. It is his desire to bring about a unification of the religious bodies having in charge the spiritual matters at the several encampments, and speaking on this subject he said yesterday:

"Collateral help to the soldiers from the people comes at present from two principal sources—one is through the channel of the Army and Navy Christian Commission and the other is through the Red Cross Society. Now, while there has so far been absolutely no friction and both have only had in mind the spiritual welfare of the great bodies of men who are at present removed from all the benefits of home influences, it is highly desirable that a complete unification be brought about, and thus a greater degree of efficiency shall be secured.

The Work in Camp.

"The Army and Navy Christian Commission, which is virtually a part of the international or main body of the Young Men's Christian Association, has so far done magnificent work. It has erected a large tent on the camping ground of each regiment at Chickamauga, Tampa, Mobile, and New Orleans, and there all facilities have been provided for writing, reading, and innocent amusements. Naturally the expense of keeping up these tents is considerable, and the funds which are expended by the Red Cross Society in independent work could be well utilized by the Christian Commission and the society together.

"A committee has been selected to guide this work, with Lucien C. Warner as Chairman, and with headquarters at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, in this city. Mr. Moody, the evangelist, is a member, and has taken charge of the work of sending competent men to the camp, with the best of results. In conversation with me at Tampa Gen. Shafter said that nothing was better than the religious exercises now being conducted at that point at frequent intervals by the men sent down by Mr. Moody.

"I hope that some good and true men, like Morris K. Jesup or Gen. Wager Swayne or Bishop McCabe, will see their way clear to interest themselves in the matter and bring about the desired unification."

Speaking then of the general condition of the camps he had visited, Gen. Howard said they were all in excellent condition and the troops were quite content.

"The evils of which some men have complained by letter or through the press," he declared, "are grossly exaggerated and rest on a flimsy foundation. Take, for instance, the complaint of the Vermont regiment in camp at Chickamauga. On the day that the men of that command made a complaint about bad water, or a lack of it, they were told that by nightfall water pipes would be laid and complete, and they would have all the water they needed. And so it was. Before taps had sounded, good, pure water was running through pipes in every company street.

The Veteran's Complaint.

"Another instance I witnessed also serves to show how ill-founded some of these complaints were. An old soldier who had been through the war came up to Gen. Brooke and said he had received barely any food for forty-eight hours. The General heard his story patiently, then asked him:

"'Are you not a veteran of the late war?'

"'Yes,' replied the man, 'I am, and have seen my share of hardship without murmuring when the necessity arose, but now it seems to me food should not be quite so scarce.'

"Gen. Brooke took the man to the railroad station, where the commissary stores were located, and showed him tons of biscuits, canned goods, and bins full of potatoes.

"'These are all yours,' he said to him. 'Why don't you ask for them, and you will get them. You just sit right down and write out a requisition for what you want and I shall see that you get it.'

"Two hours later the man received what he had called for. The great trouble is with the commissaries, who are new to their work and do not know how to manage. Supplies are plentiful, if they only go about getting them in the right way. There is no reason why any soldier should suffer for lack of provisions."

Gen. Howard, in conclusion, said that the people who remain at home and are at all interested in the welfare of the soldiers, would confer a great benefit upon the men in camp by contributing whatever they can to the work of the Army and Navy Christian Commission, and that subscriptions would be received by the pastors of all the local churches, as well as by the committee at its headquarters, in Twenty-ninth Street.

Gen. Howard spoke upon the same subject last night at Calvary Baptist Church. He also spoke at the Broadway Tabernacle in the afternoon.

HEALTH RULES FOR SOLDIERS.

TAMPA, Fla., June 5.—Lieut. Col. B. F. Pope, Chief Surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps, has prepared a complete set of instructions in regard to the preservation of the health of soldiers during the campaign in Cuba. The rules have been printed, and every soldier has been furnished a copy, with instructions to study them carefully. The rules read as follows:

"The body adapts itself readily to changes of climate. You do not require any special preparation for the climate of Cuba. You should meet the heat in the same way you do in the Summer season of the North. Avoid, therefore, the use of medicines that are recommended to protect the body against the action of climate. The danger in the tropics does not come from the direct action of the climate. The danger is due to the presence in some districts of the warm countries of the microbes of certain diseases.

"The chief measures for the prevention of these diseases will be instituted by your commanding officers. There are no medicines that will protect us from these diseases. Do not take quinine regularly when your health is good. Do not take purgatives when the bowels are regular. Drink boiled water when you cannot get natural spring water. Stagnant surface water is specially dangerous. If possible drink water only at meal time. The fruits of the country are wholesome, when eaten in season. Avoid unripe and unsound fruits. Peel all fruits before eating. Use as little alcoholic beverages as possible. The clothing should be light and loose. When wet with sweat or rain remove it for drying, and rub the body briskly with a wet towel until it is clean.

"Also if exposed to draughts when perspiring freely put on some extra covering. When your feet are wet rub them dry and put on dry socks, even if you cannot change your shoes. Protect yourself from mosquitos by gloves and nets. Bathe your whole body morning and evening if you can, but do not swim in the heat of the day except under shade. Sleep in dry clothing only. Otherwise keep awake and move about. The health of the command will depend to a great extent upon the strict observance of orders not to communicate with suspected persons or places. Report all sickness to a medical officer at once."

A more exhaustive set of instructions has been prepared by Dr. John Guiteres, the Philadelphia yellow fever expert who is to accompany the army into Cuba. These instructions, which are for the use of commanding and medical officers, give minute details as to the measures to be taken for the prevention of yellow fever or treatment of cases of that disease. Although instructions as to the use of quinine and alcohol are given, the use of either except when absolutely necessary is condemned.

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Hunyadi János
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*
CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm.*
Andreas Saxlehner.

STEPS AGAINST CARRANZA

Head of the Spanish Spy System Will Be Expelled from Canada Promptly.

SIR JULIAN WIRES TO LONDON

The Letter and Other Information Laid Before the British Ambasador—Canada Waited for Proof in Order to Act.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Steps have been taken by which it is expected that Lieut. Carranza, who has conducted the Spanish spy system from Montreal, with his assistant, Señor du Bosc, former First Secretary of the Spanish Legation here, will be expelled from Canada within the next few days, unless they adopt their own means to leave before an international question is raised as to their presence in Canada. The Carranza letter, detailing his spy system, was communicated to the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, together with all other information bearing on the operations of the Spanish officials in Canada. The Ambassador was quick to act in the matter, and, without waiting the slow processes of the mail, he cabled the entire matter to the Foreign Office.

No doubt is entertained as to the speedy action of the authorities at London, now that a specific case has been made out against the Spanish officials in Canada. They would have taken the initiative ere this had there been anything more than suspicion as to the operations of Carranza and du Bosc. But the Carranza letter was proof positive, and the British officials moved quickly and on their own volition toward securing adequate redress. The State Department has not cabled Ambassador Hay, not deeming it necessary to do more than simply lay the facts before the British Ambassador here. It is expected that Lord Salisbury will call the attention of the Spanish Government to the undesirability of having Messrs. Carranza and du Bosc remain in Canada, as their operations are so obviously hostile to the United States. This, however, may become unnecessary if the Spanish officials withdraw from Canada at once, as there appears to be no disposition to prosecute them or to give them an enforced expulsion so long as they are willing to close their operations and depart. The British statutes, as well as those of Canada, have specific provision against the use of British or Canadian territory by foreigners temporarily seeking asylum there as the base of hostile operations against countries with which Great Britain and her colonies are at peace.

About a week ago an effort was made by the Spanish officials to enlist the sympathy of the British Embassy here with an alleged British subject imprisoned at Tampa, who, it is now believed, is the Spanish spy alluded to in Lieut. Carranza's letter. A Canadian lawyer arrived here last Sunday and made a personal appeal to Sir Julian Pauncefote to intervene in behalf of the man imprisoned at Tampa. There were suspicious circumstances connected with the case, and before acting the Ambassador asked for a specific recital of all the facts. These were not forthcoming, and the case was not pushed. When the Carranza letter appeared, stating that one of his spies had been caught at Tampa, it became apparent for the first time that the efforts toward intervention were designed to secure the release of this spy.

Aside from the official action of the British Government, it is quite likely that the Canadian officials will take some action against Carranza and du Bosc, under the Canadian statutes. When Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine of the Canadian Cabinet, was here recently, he spoke of the determination of the Canadian authorities to maintain the strictest neutrality and to see that the Carranza party did not use Canada as a base for any hostile operations against the United States. He referred to the difficulty in making out a specific case against them, saying that it was not enough to present mere suspicion.

He said, however, that if such a case was secured the Canadian authorities would act promptly in putting an end to the abuse of hospitality shown by the Spanish officials. The Carranza letter furnished just such a case as Sir Louis Davies referred to, and leaves no doubt that the Dominion Government, as well as the authorities in London, will see that the Carranza-du Bosc party no longer abuses its residence in Canada by making it the headquarters for a spy system and a base of information for Gen. Blanco, Admiral Cervera, and the authorities at Madrid.

CAMP BLACK'S SUNDAY.

The Men Inspected and the Belief Is They Will Soon Be Ordered Away.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, June 5.—Camp Black was alive with visitors to-day. Hundreds of wheelmen and wheelwomen added to the numbers, and together with the bright day, the soldiers were in excellent spirits.

The mascot of Company C of the Twenty-second, a monkey, obtained possession of a box of matches last night. He tasted the sulphur and liked the effect so well that he kept on tasting, and did not stop until nothing but the sticks of the matches were left. Then he was taken ill and died within a short time. A grand funeral was given him. The grave was dug a little way out of the camp grounds, and the body borne to the grave with military honors. Then the grave was rounded up and covered with violets, and the name of the monkey was worked in the fresh earth with white stones.

Each of the regiments had an inspection to-day to ascertain just what articles were wanted in each company. Every man was turned out, and an accurate list made out. It is thought the order to do this came direct from Washington, and was a hurry order because otherwise the men would not have had to turn out for inspection on a Sunday. The action is taken by the men to mean that the Government has at last gotten around to them, and that within a few days all three regiments will be fully fitted out.

The band of the Twenty-second, under Victor Herbert, came down to the camp today and went about serenading every one. The Forty-seventh and First were serenaded, and so was Gen. Pennington. The band then went to the Twenty-second's camp and gave a concert through the afternoon.

Gen. Pennington said to-night he had not received as yet any intimation as to when the regiments would move or where they would go when they did get under way. He had not heard a word from Washington on the subject and did not know when he might. The impression that the soldiers now in the camp here are to be sent South or West is gaining. It seems to be the general belief of the men and of the officers that they will not be sent to Montauk Point.

The officers and men of the Forty-seventh tendered a banquet last night to Gen. Pennington. The affair lasted until midnight.

Carl Oman Drowned.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 5.—Carl Oman of Bogata was drowned in the Hackensack River this morning while riding on a raft on his way out to get on his yacht. He slipped off into the water. He was a fine swimmer, but was probably taken with cramps. His body was recovered by Graham Van Kuren and Ruben Ruberia, members of the Bogata Boat Club. Oman was a manufacturer of artificial limbs. He was forty-one years old and leaves a wife.

THE PAY OF OUR SOLDIERS

Rev. Dr. Peters Says the Men at the Front Are Treated Shamefully.

STATE MONEY IS WITHHELD

The Reason for This Demanded by the Ninth Regiment's Chaplain—He Proposes Opening a Soup House for Needy Families.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in making an appeal for funds to provide for the destitute families of the men of the Ninth Regiment last evening, at the Bloomingdale Reform Church, said:

"St. James says: 'Behold, the hire of the laborers which is of you kept back crieth, and the cries are entered into the ears of the Lord.' These words I would respectfully dedicate to our Governor, and those in authority with him. Not only were our soldiers treated in the most negligent and inhumane way while in camp at home, but their State pay has not been given to them to this day.

"The people of this State want to know what is going to be done with the $1,000,000 the Legislature voted the Governor for this emergency. It certainly has not been spent on the soldiers. There is no reason whatever why the pay of the men should so long have been withheld. I know whereof I speak, that the men, with hardly an exception, were sent south without a cent, and having undertaken to provide for the destitute families of the men in the Ninth Regiment I know of the sufferings, the privations, and dispossessions in consequence of holding back the soldiers' pay. I would be a coward to be silent in the presence of the suffering there is among the families of the men who have gone to the front.

"The shameful neglect of our volunteers is a burning shame to our boasted humanity and a blot on the administration at Albany. If the men who have gone to the front do not at once receive their State pay I will open a souphouse to feed the families of the men who are bravely enduring every hardship. The main reason why I did not go to the front with the Ninth, as Chaplain, is because in looking after the poor families of the regiment I can do more good at home than by preaching at the front. Some people think all soldiers want is tracts and preaching. What they want, and want right away, is decent treatment. As Chaplain I was a non-combatant, but at home I can fight for the wronged and score those who wrong them.

"These are trying times. Gilded youths, dining and wining in the fashionable cafés, and overawing women with gay uniforms, are sadly out of place. My words are strong, but I feel strongly. I express the sentiment of every soldier and the friends of the soldiers. Kindness shown our soldiers is one alleviation of war.

"The commanding spirit of this war is humanity. But while we are exhibiting humanity for others, let us be humane to our own. Pay our soldiers $1 a day and give them decent things to eat. So general is the dissatisfaction among our soldiers that all the letters they send home to their friends are simply saddening. It is our proud boast that we have money enough to buy the Russian and Turkish Empires, the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Italy, and Spain, together with Australia, South Africa, and all South America—lands, mines, cities, factories, ships, jewels, moneys, thrones, sceptres, titled imbeciles, and all, and the facts warrant our boast—and yet we pay our soldiers the paltry sum of 52 cents a day and feed them on salt pork and hard tack, and not enough of that. Let us have fewer political Generals and dude Colonels, and more pay and decent living for the men who fight the battles."

Dr. Peters announced that on Monday enening, June 13, he would lecture in his church on "Why Are We at War with Spain?" The proceeds will go to help the families of the Ninth Regiment.

HEROIC ACTION AT TAMPA.

Lieut. Parker and Thomas McGee Carry a Blazing Box of Ammunition to the River.

TAMPA, Fla., June 4.—By an act of heroism Lieut. Parker, who is in charge of the old clubhouse on Lafayette Street, which is being used by the Government as a storehouse, and Thomas McGee, a veteran of the civil war, prevented what might have been a calamity. These men picked up a box of ammunition which had caught fire, and, heedless of the danger, carried it to the river some distance away, and threw it into the water.

While a force of soldiers was engaged in carrying boxes of ammunition from the warehouse and loading them to waiting army wagons, smoke was seen issuing from a box of ammunition. In an instant the cry of fire went up, and soldiers and negro roustabouts piled over each other in their scramble for safety.

McGee rushed toward the box, picked it up, and was staggering toward the water with it alone when Lieut. Parker, who had heard the warning cry, came to his assistance and helped him put the smoking box in the river. The box was recovered when the tide went out, and was found to be considerably charred.

How the fire originated is a mystery. In the storehouse were piled hundreds of boxes of ammunition, each containing 1,000 cartridges. Had the cartridges in the burning box exploded, a great loss of life might have resulted.

GEN. KIMBALL GOES SOUTH.

Various Rumors Circulated Regarding the Reasons for His Visit to Washington.

Deputy Quartermaster General Amos Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at the Army Building, left yesterday for Washington. It was announced that the object of his visit to the capital was to consult the War Department officials concerning the wholesale purchase of army uniforms.

Bids have been invited on two occasions for 50,000 light uniforms, suitable for service in the tropics, to be delivered at the earliest possible date. The specifications under which the bids were received called for brown canvas, but it was found that in every bid the material was unsatisfactory. A second invitation for bids specified a light drill as the material, but it is understood that this has also failed to meet the demands of the department.

It is rumored, however, that the principal reason for Col. Kimball's visit to Washington is in reference to the charter of a large number of additional transports for the use of the army in the South. It is understood that the vessels already secured are totally inadequate to move the troops with the celerity demanded in the latest plans of the War Department. About ten suitable, vessels could be secured here within a week if those now in port should be held. The supply of available vessels in other Atlantic ports is almost exhausted.

COMMANDER HAWLEY'S SUCCESS.

He Finds the Chicago Militiamen Ready to Serve the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Commander Hawley has just returned to the Navy Department to consult officials before proceeding on another tour of the lake ports in search of sailors for the navy. The commander has been remarkably successful in his quest, and has just left 150 men at Norfolk, whom he had picked up in Chicago and vicinity, mostly Naval Reserve men.

The officer speaks in the highest terms of the character of the men he has secured and of the unhesitating response of the Chicago militiamen to the Government's call, without stopping to stipulate for preference in appointments as petty officers. He will proceed from Washington to Detroit and thence to Saginaw, Mich., where he will be met by Chief Engineer Webster and a Surgeon, the remainder of the board, who are at work in that section. The next batch of recruits will be taken to Pensacola, Fla., to be thoroughly drilled before being sent aboard ship.

CABLE CUTTING OFF CUBA.

If It Has Not Been Done Already Gen. Greely Thinks An American Officer Will Win Renown.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The apparently contradictory reports from West Indian points concerning the results of the latest cable-cutting operations at Santiago were called to the attention of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the army to-day. Gen. Greely said:

"I have information from two sources, both of which I consider reliable, that the French cable has been cut between Santiago and Guantanamo, and am convinced that this is the case. As to the cutting of the English cables from Santiago to Kingston I have no information, but I am confident that if they haven't been cut already they will be before twenty-four hours have passed. Lieut. Col. Allen, who is in charge of the expedition, is a brave and energetic officer. My instructions to him were to cut off all Cuban communication with Santiago, and in order to be sure that it is done to sever all the lines taking to the water at that point. He has a ship especially fitted for cable work, and with the protection the fleet can afford him there is no reason to doubt that he will complete his task before he stops."

The fact that messages were still coming from Guantanamo by the French line to Cape Haitien last night, as reported in the press dispatches, is probably correct, Gen. Greely thinks, as he knows nothing of the line having been severed at Guantanamo. It is pointed out, too, that the interruption of the submarine line between Santiago and Guantanamo would not necessarily stop the forwarding of messages from Santiago by land telegraph to Guantanamo, and thence to Haiti.

It is not considered surprising here that so many erroneous reports of the severance of cable communications with Santiago should have been started in view of the fact that there are six separate lines leading out from there, including coastwise loops, and it is difficult for the men who are doing the cutting to tell with certainty what particular line it is that they are at work on.

Capt. Goodrich of the St. Louis was very positive, for instance, that he had cut one of the cables to Kingston, and there is no doubt that he did cut a cable at Santiago. The British Cable Company has insisted ever since that their line has not been interrupted, and it is suspected that what the St. Louis did was to clip one of the alongshore lines. Lieut. Col. Allen will take no chances of this kind. He is to cut them all.

YACHT FELICIA'S QUICK RUN.

She Makes 17.39 Knots on a Speed Trial in Narragansett Bay.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—Under perfect sea and weather conditions the Government speed trial of the steam yacht Felicia was conducted over the measured mile course in Narragansett Bay this afternoon. The course was gone over four times, and under 250 pounds of steam pressure the Felicia developed an average speed of 17.39 knots, and on the run her time was 3 minutes and 3 seconds.

The Government contract called for seventeen knots for acceptance. As she has exceeded this by nearly a knot, the Special Trial Board, consisting of Lieut. Denfield, Chief Engineer Bowers, and Naval Constructor Roberts, has recommended her purchase. The board left for New York this evening, and the Felicia leaves to-morrow for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is understood, where she will be converted into a torpedo destroyer.

BOSTON CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

1,350 Persons Received into the Membership of Their Church—Crowds at the Services.

BOSTON, June 5.—Four thousand persons attended the communion services at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, to-day, and 1,350 persons were received into membership, having made their applications since the beginning of the year 1898.

The church has a seating capacity of about 1,500, but at least 500 people, unable to secure seats to-day, stood at each service in the aisles, at the sides of the reading desks, and in the side entrances. Many sat on the stairways outside the audience room and caught what they could of the service from those points. There were many visiting Scientists from New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, Indianapolis, Buffalo, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Toronto, Kansas City, Montreal, and other places. Nearly every State in the Union was represented. A woman was present from Florence, Italy. Christian Scientists who were regular attendants remained away from the morning service so that visiting Scientists might be seated.

It was announced by Judge Hanna before the close of the service that new members taken into the church made the entire membership of the church about 11,300. The wonderful growth of the church astonishes even its leaders and friends. A letter of Mrs. Eddy to her church on the subject "Not Pantheism, but Christian Science," was read to the congregation.

EXPLOSION OF MOLTEN IRON.

Heavy Loss at West Lebanon, Penn.—Several Men Injured.

LEBANON, Penn., June 5.—A terrific explosion, which caused the ground to tremble and houses to shake for miles around, occurred to-day at Colebrook Furnace No. 1, West Lebanon, operated by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of Scranton. The explosion resulted from molten iron eating its way through the furnace bottom into the canal of water encircling it. Several men were injured, but no lives were lost, although several hundred were at work around the place at the time.

Fifty tons of molten iron and cinder were thrown all over the plant, setting fire to several buildings. Calls were sent to the city for the Fire Department and an ambulance, and they quickly responded. The loss amounts to many thousands of dollars, and it is not yet known whether the furnace can be repaired or is irreparably damaged.

MILWAUKEE CONCERN FAILS.

Krull & Volgur Company Assigns with Liabilities of $45,000.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Krull & Volgur Company, one of the oldest commission houses in South Water Street, assigned yesterday morning for the benefit of its creditors, and the firm's three houses, here and in Kansas City and Milwaukee, are now in possession of Deputy Sheriffs. Unlucky speculation by members of the firm is said to have caused the failure. The liabilities are scheduled at about $45,000 and the nominal assets at about the same amount. The firm's main house is in Milwaukee, where the assignment was made. The company had been in business in South Water Street since 1875, and in spite of vague reports of its shaky condition had been able to borrow considerable money. One bank in Milwaukee is a creditor to the amount of $27,000, only $8,000 of which is secured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:20 A. M.—515 West Forty-third Street; John Mulligan; damage slight.
2:55 A. M.—709 Forsyth Street; Solomon Valickson; damage, $500.
1:45 P. M.—270 Bowery; K. Krutrowitz; damage, $15.
3:50 P. M.—2,153 Second Avenue; Bruno Griner; damage, $5.
4:10 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street and Boulevard; owner unknown; damage, $10.
6:10 P. M.—677 Eighth Avenue; John Brown; no damage.
6:25 P. M.—21 Eldridge Street; Philip Horowitz; damage slight.
7:25 P. M.—3 Allen Street; Morris Schwalde; damage slight.
8:45 P. M.—Gilsey House; damage slight.
9:30 P. M.—867 Broadway; Keys & Lockwood; damage, $5,000.
9:35 P. M.—404 East Seventy-seventh Street; Louis Heinmann & Son; damage, $5,000.
10:30 P. M.—239 East Twenty-seventh Street; James Larris; damage $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The building and stock of George B. Evans, wholesale and retail druggist and dealer in fancy articles at 1106 Chestnut Street, were damaged by fire to-night about $50,000. The stock of E. A. Wright, art and banknote engraver, was damaged slightly by water and smoke.

Meriden Silverware
Gold and Silver Plate
AND
Sterling Silver
The Meriden Company
Silversmiths
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue
Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

Sun rises...4:29 A. M. | Sun sets...7:27 P. M. | Moon rises...9:54 P. M.

High Water This Day.

S. Hook....8:58 A. M. | Gov. Isl'd...9:04 A. M. | H. Gate...10:53 A. M.
S. Hook....9:11 P. M. | Gov. Isl'd...9:21 P. M. | H. Gate...11:10 P. M.

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Geo. W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Servia, Queenstown, and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Sobralense, Barbados, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Cape Colony and Natal	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo, Newcastle	....	....
Olbers, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Othello, Hull	....	....

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii close June 10 at 6:30 P. M. or on arrival at New York of the steamer Campania with British mails for Australia. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 12 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 6.

Antilla, Nassau, May 3.
Berlin, Queenstown, May 29.
Biela, St. Lucia, May 29.
City of Augusta, Savannah, June 2.
Dominic, Para, May 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 1.
Essen, Bremen, May 23.
Panama, Bordeaux, May 25.
St. Andrews, San Juan, May 29.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 27.
Wells City, Swansea, May 23.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Alleghany, Port Limon, May 31.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, June 4.
Noordland, Antwerp, May 28.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 2.
Athos, Jamaica, June 1.
Fulda, Gibraltar, May 30.
Lackenby, Rotterdam, May 25.
Lahn, Bremen, May 31.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 1.
Madiana, St. Thomas, June 2.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

California, Gibraltar, May 26.
Critic, Dundee, May 25.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 4.
Finance, Colon, June 2.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, May 28.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

America, London, May 29.
Campania, Liverpool, June 4.
Cufic, Liverpool, May 21.
Manor, Bordeaux, May 27.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, May 29.
Powhatan, Liverpool, May 28.
Rydall Hall, Rotterdam, May 28.
Ulriken, Havre, May 27.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, June 2.
City of Newcastle, Gibraltar, May 28.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, May 29.

Arrived—Sunday, June 5.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam May 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:15 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:30 P. M.

SS Massachusetts anchored outside the Bar at 8:25 P. M.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Kuhlwein, Stettin May 18 and Havre 23, with mdse. and 91 steerage passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Barlby, (Br.,) Maxfield, Rotterdam May 21, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg May 24, with mdse., five cabin and 272 steerage passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:56.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Fourine, Marseilles May 11, Naples 17, and Gibraltar 21, with mdse. and 500 steerage passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS J. W. Taylor, (Br.,) Kemp, Barbados May 27, with sugar and six cabin passengers to order; vessel to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Tubb, London May 24, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 A. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Olditch, Rio Janeiro May 10 and Bahia 16, with mdse. and 12 passengers to J. C. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. June 4.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Farrington, London May 26, with mdse. and 32 cabin passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Janssen, Hamburg May 22, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar 10 P. M. June 4.

SS Turanian, (Br.,) Whyte, Glasgow May 25, with mdse. to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

United States Hospital SS. Solace, Key West June 2, with 54 sick and wounded seamen from the squadron.

Ship Troop, (Liverpool,) Bevan, Swansea April 19, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 5, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Flushing for orders.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Croft, for Leith and Dundee.
SS Hanseat, for Dunkirk.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Boston City, for Bristol, England.
SS Atlantic, for Hamburg.
SS Hoxby, for London.
SS Vega, for Lisbon, via Azores.
SS Herschel, for Pernambuco and Santos.
SS Horrox, for Manchester.
SS Brantingham, for Dunkirk.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Newton, for Liverpool.
Bark John Swan, for Fernandina.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Troop, which arrived yesterday, went ashore May 24 near Forge River, L. I., and was hauled off by the Merritt wrecking tug D. S. Arnott June 4.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 5.—SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from Hull for New York, passed Deal to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York for Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Capt. Ducret, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York for Antwerp, passed Hurst Castle at 7:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 2:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Mekta, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from London for New York, sld. to-day.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circular and prices.
W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1,554 B'WAY, N. Y. 1,238 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
ERIE AND 5TH STS., JERSEY CITY. TELEPHONE.
Storage Warehouses and Moving Vans

The Wanamaker Store

Another Silk Sale

IF you have silks to buy, prepare to get them now. Resist these if you can.

They are the better class of Japanese silks, the strong and solid sorts, twenty-seven inches wide. Mongolian weaver and Gallic printer never worked to better success, nor to less profit. The goods are the prettiest of their class and in the shades and combinations you like;—note the predominance of blue-and-white and black-and-white,—but they are far under price; some less than half.

You know the regular standard figure of these silks;—usually 85c. a yard. Now look at *these* figures:—

At 40c.—Eight hundred yards; lilac, bronze, cadet, cardinal, Yale blue and myrtle; black printings; some white, others black with colors.

At 45c.—Six hundred yards; navy blue-and-white, black-and-white, black-and-cardinal, black-and-gold.

At 65c.—Five thousand yards; navy blue-and-white and black-and-white; polka dots, squares, blocks or neat figures.

At 50c.—Twelve hundred yards; bronze brown, cardinal, myrtle, navy blue-and-black; some printed white, some in colors.

At 55c.—Two thousand yards; navy blue-and-white, black-and-colors; colors with white in either figures or stripes.

At 60c.—Two thousand five hundred yards; navy blue-and-white, black-with-colors, white-and-colors and black-and-colors.

Paris Hats—Our Latest Achievement

REGULAR as Atlantic liners, our buyers come and go. Berlin is just around the corner, Paris across the street. Rue Rougemont, Paris; City Hall Square, Philadelphia, are equally familiar and sentimentally equally near.

Late in May the head of the millinery skips the sea both ways. He aims high. No Paris store shall beat Wanamaker's, and the cream of the season, the crest of the Spring fashion wave, is caught in bulk. May 21st Paris cables the start, June 6th New York echoes the finish—the hats are here. On show this morning,

$1.50 to $5

And you never knew the like before.

Dimities, Swisses, Grenadines

A Bargain in Triplicate

AND now comes the dress stuffs store with a ringing offer in three parts:

First, Twenty Thousand yards of Dimities, at 9c. a yard.

We've never known them to be less than 12½c. before. New goods, late printings, and pretty ones. 35 patterns. We have never had an offer in cottons so all around good as this.

Second, Printed Dotted Swisses, at 15c. a yard.

As big a value as the dimities, but not so big in quantity. Scarcely more than enough to last the day. Beautiful patterns.

Third;—these Black Grenadines at eloquent reductions.

All-silk embroidered dot gauze Grenadine, at $1.50; from $2.

All-silk embroidered stripe gauze Grenadine, a $1.75; from $2.50.

All-silk embroidered spiral stripe gauze Grenadine, at $2; from $2.50.

All-silk figured Grenadine, at $2; from $2.50.

All-silk embroidered dot Grenadine, at $2.25; from $3.

All-silk embroidered figured gauze Grenadine, at $2.50, from $3.50.

All-silk embroidered stripe gauze Grenadine, at $3; from $4.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ARMY FULL OF POLITICS

Negro Troops Insist on Retaining Disqualified Officers as a Condition of Serving.

WAR DEPARTMENT HAMPERED

Senator Martin Quoted as Saying that He Will Try to Prevent Col. Pettit from Getting Men for an Immune Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—According to returns received at the office of the Adjutant General to-night Mississippi, Alabama, and Kentucky are the only States whose quotas of volunteers under the first call have not been actually mustered into service. In these States the men are in camp, and will be enlisted in the next few days. The mustering officer in one of these States makes a report which furnishes a typical instance of the extent to which politics is obtruded into the making of the volunteer army.

It appears that a negro battalion is offered to complete the State's quota. One company of the battalion is ready to be mustered in, but refuses to do so unless its Captain and First Lieutenant are accepted.

The Captain, the officer representing the War Department says, is sixty years old, and exhibits symptoms of senility and heart disease. The Lieutenant is eight inches short on his chest measurement, and twenty-four pounds deficient in weight. The Governor, however, insists that they be accepted, and the mustering officer appeals to the department to know what to do.

A further illustration of the same trouble is afforded by the protests of the Congressional delegations of Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia against the action of Col. J. S. E. Pettit, who is raising the fourth immune regiment in those States, and who has had the temerity to undertake to choose his company Captains without consulting the statesmen.

Senator Martin of Virginia is outspoken in denouncing this course. He is quoted as saying that Col. Pettit will not be able to secure the privates he wants, unless he lets the men choose their own officers from among their own people, and he intimates that he will use his influence to see that the Colonel doesn't get them. Senator Martin says that the rest of the other States in which the regiment is to be raised feel the same way, and he predicts that the regiment cannot be raised unless the Colonel agrees to divide the offices.

As these immune regiments were created independently of all State lines, and their organization was left in the hands of the President, it was hoped that they at least would escape the paralyzing interference of local politicians, which has been the bane of the rest of the volunteer army. The Colonels selected for the regiments were all from West Point, and serve at present in the regular army, with two exceptions. It really seemed with such a start as if these were regiments which the War Department would be permitted to organize on strictly military principles without political interference. The position of the Senators and Representatives from the States involved shows that this is not to be.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A telegram to the Adjutant General to-night announces the departure for San Francisco of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, which is to join the Philippine expedition. Adjt. Gen. Corbin pronounces the report from Lincoln, that the Nebraska regiment which is to be commanded by W. J. Bryan, is to be sent to Manila, rather "previous," in view of the fact that the regiment has not yet been mustered in, and cannot be ordered anywhere until it is. Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that it is not likely that any more troops will be ordered to the Philippines.

NO SHOES FOR THE ARMY.

A Naval Officer Surprised that the Want Was Not Supplied Long Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—One of the most prominent officers of the navy to-day was surprised to find in the newspapers he had read some references to the difficulties attending the supply of proper shoes to the army. In view of the marvelous improvements made in shoe manufacture, and the statements that have been made from time to time of the possible output of certain factories in a short time, he was amazed to learn that the Government had not been successful in providing every accepted man with a proper pair of shoes as soon as he was sworn into the service.

"It does not make much difference," he said, "what else a soldier gets at this time of the year, when the minimum of clothing is excessive for comfort, but a foot soldier who canot foot it is a helpless thing. Sherman's great army, that marched from Atlanta to the sea, and afterward came here to Washington to be reviewed, paraded along the avenue. Many of the men had hats without crowns, caps without visors, or visors of new tin rudely cut and as rudely sewed in place. Some of them were without coats. Many of them wore lacelike trousers or trousers that were worn or cut off at the knee. But every man of them had a sound pair of shoes.

"Now, here we are, a month or more after enlistments have been in progress, and over in Camp Alger there are men who touch the ground with their feet every time they take a step. I read that there are other troops at Chickamauga in the like plight. It seems to me that Lynn or Lowell could turn out shoes enough for the whole army twice over in a week if the factories of those cities were put at work on shoes for the troops, and I know of no reason why all other shoemaking cannot stop to put shoes on our volunteers. Razor toes will not do marching.

"The linen clothes for Manila will be an improvement upon flannel, but if we are correctly informed, our men will want uniforms of sheeting when they arrive, judging from the experience of those who have tried the country and climate before them. But even in Manila the men must have good, solid shoes."

SUNDAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 5.—This has been the quietest day since the volunteer army arrived here. It was probably one of the most delightful, too, so far as weather was concerned, the soldiers have had since they went into camp. A pleasant breeze blew throughout the park the entire day. There were no drills or parades of any kind, and large detachments of men were given short leaves of absence to visit Lookout Mountain and other points of interest near the park. Religious services were held in those regimental camps having Chaplains, and it was, in a word, a typical Sunday with all of its observances.

It was stated on pretty good authority to-day, though no official confirmation could be secured, that the Government would at once erect a permanent building at Lytle, the park Post Office to be used for offices for heads of departments and for a Post Office. The mail matter being handled is enormous. Eighty thousand letters were handled each way from Lytle Saturday and 125 paper pouches were received and the contents distributed. At present this mail is handled from postal cars, the present Post Office building being totally inadequate for the work.

A distinct but unverified report was circulated in camp to-day to the effect that the Eighth New York would be ordered to the Philippines.

Paymaster McArthur of the New York National Guard arrived to-day with the funds with which to pay off the New York regiments for the time they were in camp prior to being mustered into the Government service.

The Fourteenth will be the first to receive their pay, the pay rolls of that regiment having been signed up Saturday. It is stated that the roll will foot up nearly $200,000.

Two troops of the First Kentucky Cavalry arrived this morning and went immediately into camp.

There are now in the hospitals of the division 140 men on the sick list, very few being seriously ill. Pneumonia, which was confined almost entirely to the Illinois regiments, has about spent itself, and there is now nothing more serious, aside from the few cases of that disease still remaining, than measles and a few cases of malaria.

Alleged Pickpockets Held.

Detective Meyers arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday Joseph Burke and Charles Weber on charges of attempting to steal a diamond pin from an unknown man who was leaving the Greater New York Athletic Club on Saturday night. The prisoners told Magistrate Nostrand that they were not guilty. Detective Meyers said that Weber had in his possession when arrested $65 in bills, and as he had the money in different pockets it looked as if he had been picking pockets. Judge Nostrand held both men for examination.

Standard Oil Fire Victim Dead.

Henry Gross of 382 Eagle Street, Brooklyn, who was burned in a fire at the works of the Standard Oil Company in Long Island City last week, died Saturday night in St. John's Hospital. Superintendent Hildebrand of the works, who was severely burned at the same time, is in a precarious condition.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Believed that on the Motion of the House the War Revenue Bill Will Go to a Conference.

EARLY RESULT NOT EXPECTED

Appropriation Bills to be Considered in Both House and Senate—Course of the Hawaiian Matter Not Determined.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The War Revenue bill as it passed the Senate will be presented to the House when it meets to-morrow. The desire of Chairman Dingley and the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee is to send the bill to conference at once and not delay it by debate. In accordance with this desire the Committee on Rules probably will report immediately a rule, identical with or generally in line with the resolution which Mr. Dingley introduced last week to provide for a motion to disagree to the Senate amendments and request a conference. This motion will prevail without debate and conferrees will be named.

How long the conference will continue and what the result will be there is as yet no indication. The Senate conferrees announce themselves as determined to stand for most of their amendments, and they profess to believe that the House will yield on a majority on the ground that the Senate gave more attention to details than the House.

On the more important amendments such as those dealing with the bonds, the tea tax, the seigniorage, and the inheritance tax, to say nothing of many others inserted to please individual Senators, wide differences are quite certain to arise.

All parties are counting upon the general desire for adjournment to assist materially in expediting consideration, and each man hopes this interest in adjournment will help his cause by insuring acceptance to avoid delay in getting away.

At present there is an understanding that the Hawaiian resolutions providing for annexation are to be considered in the House before the session ends. Just when and how the consideration shall proceed has not been determined. A large element wants it to come immediately after the Revenue bill is sent to conference, and is anxious to have the matter disposed of pending the report of the Revenue bill from conference. Another element believes annexation should wait until after the Revenue bill has passed, so as to avoid all possibility of complicating the situation.

Appropriation bills will occupy much attention this week. The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill have reached an agreement upon about four-fifths of the measure, but cannot agree upon the remainder without taking the sentiments of their respective houses, and it is probable a report setting forth their agreements and differences will be made this week.

Progress upon the Indian, Post Office, and District of Columbia bills has been made, and they may be expected at any time from conference. The General Deficiency bill, which has not been reported to the House, will be held back until the end of the session is in sight.

The report to accompany the General Banking and Currency bill is expected to be submitted to the committee Wednesday, and the bill will be sent to the House later in the week. A measure of importance that is likely to come up during the week is the Quarantine bill proposing to amend the quarantine laws, and give the Federal authorities enlarged jurisdiction of quarantines against infectious and epidemic diseases. It proposes to make Federal rules and regulations supreme.

The Senate was so late getting through with the War Revenue bill Saturday as to prevent any consultation looking to a programme for this week. The only positive indications are that much of the time will be given to the appropriation bills, which have been neglected since the Revenue bill was taken up. There are three of the appropriation bills in conference, and all about ready to be presented to the Senate on conference reports. These are the Sundry Civil, the Indian, and the Post Office bills. All present some differences between the two houses, and each of them unquestionably will be made the basis of more or less debate. There are many items of general importance connected with the Sundry Civil bill, and it may consume a day or two of the Senate's time.

The Census bill also will receive attention if opportunity is afforded. There is a general desire to provide for taking of the next census before adjourning for the session, and the hope is now expressed by the friends of the measure that the committee bill will be accepted without a great deal of debate. The Quarantine bill also occupies a prominent place upon the calendar and may be considered.

Whether the Hawaiian question shall come up will depend largely upon the action of the House. The general understanding among Senators is that the Newlands annexation resolution will be acted upon by the House in the course of the week, but that the action will come in time for the Senate to take up the same measure this week is doubted, even by the best friends of Hawaii in that body. The opponents of annexation still insist that there will be no serious action by the Senate on the Hawaiian matter during this session, but they agree that it almost certainly will come to the front again, especially if the House acts. They prophesy that in that event they will soon be able to make it so evident that final action is out of the question that the friends of annexation will be willing to suspend the contest until the short session next Winter.

A majority of the Senators still count upon reaching the end of the session by the 1st of July, and some place the date earlier, but all admit that their opinions are mere conjecture. It is impossible to speak in anywise definitely as to this matter until the Hawaiian question shall have had an airing, and the War Revenue bill shall have been disposed of. In the meantime, the progress of the war may raise other questions. So far, however, as can be seen now, the present month ought to, and probably will, witness the final adjournment.

REV. G. SEARLES IN WASHINGTON

He May Be Asked to Take Charge of the Papal Observatory in Rome.

The Rev. George M. Searles of the Paulist Fathers' Church, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, went yesterday morning to Washington in response to a telegram from Mgr. Martinelli, who wants to confer with him. It is thought by some of the Catholic clergymen that Father Searles will be asked by Mgr. Martinelli to go to Rome and take charge of the Papal Observatory there. The clerical astronomer who was in charge of the observatory died several months ago, and it was said that the vacancy had been offered to Father Searles, but that he had asked to be allowed to remain where he was. This rumor, however, was said at the parish house to be untrue.

Father Searles is a man of scholarly attainments, and has also devoted years to the study of the stars. He was born in London in 1839, and came to the United States when he was a boy. He studied in Harvard, from where he was graduated in 1847 in the same class as Secretary Long. Later he became Professor of Mathematics in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and afterward had charge of the observatory of the Catholic University in Washington. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1871, and has been associated with the Paulist Fathers for several years. He is the author of a work on mathematics and a book entitled "Plain Facts for Fair Minds."

Mrs. Demorest Much Improved.

Mrs. William Jennings Demorest, who suffered a stroke of paralysis at her home, the Hotel Renaissance, May 24, was much improved last night. The physicians expect she will ultimately recover.

Mrs. Demorest is President of the Carnegie Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was intimately associated with the late Miss Frances E. Willard.

Engineer Halkett's Body Recovered.

The body of James P. Halkett, fourth engineer of the British steamship Strathguyle, who fell into the river and was drowned while trying to board the vessel at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, May 29, was recovered yesterday. Halkett was twenty-six years old and lived with his parents at Glasgow, Scotland.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

A Strike of Clothing Salesmen—Discord Among Delegates of Building Trades and Miscellaneous Sections.

Edward Friday of the Outside Clothing Salesmen's Association, who acted as Chairman at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, announced that there was a strike in the "Bay," which comprises the upper part of Park Row, formerly known as Chatham Street; Baxter Street, and the neighboring streets where cheap clothing is sold.

The strike, said Delegate Friday, had been ordered to enforce the early closing rule for the Summer months, to which the storekeepers, their employers, had agreed, but which they now entirely ignored. This strike, Delegate Friday said, might be followed by a general one in a few days.

"Then there will be some quiet in Park Row for a few days," remarked a delegate.

The outside clothing salesmen, before they were organized into a union, were called "pullers in" and then "barkers," because they cried their employers' wares on the sidewalk and tried to run in passers-by to purchase. When they organized they objected to both appellations, and called themselves outside clothing salesmen, although they usually handed over the people they brought in to the regular salesmen inside.

Delegate Friday went on to say, "I was selected to order the strike in a store. When I presented myself there the two sons of the proprietor went for me with clubs and blackened my eye. Here it is. Do you see it?" and Mr. Friday pointed to his eye, that was surrounded by a circlet of darkened skin.

The other delegates expressed their sympathy for him and promised to boycott all the shops in the bay whenever they should be called upon to do so.

There was another jar in the harmony between the delegates of the Building Trades Section and those of the Miscellaneous Section. The Miscellaneous Section has more long-winded orators than the Building Trades Section, and the former have for over a year been dilating upon non-union music and non-union beer. The Building Trades Section delegates have repeatedly complained that orations on beer and music were driving them crazy, and even threatened to bolt from the Central Labor Union. So when Delegate George W. Jones of the Clothing Cutters got up to speak the building men thought he was going to talk more music, and one of them exclaimed, "We don't want to hear music to-day." But Delegate Jones merely complained that the Miscellaneous Section did not enforce its rules directing the suspension of delegates who did not attend three consecutive meetings.

"Your remarks are unfair," said Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers. "Some men have to work nights, and then there seems to be a clique that's running things at the section."

"I object to that word clique," said Delegate Jones.

"Are you going to make another speech on music?" asked a Building delegate.

"No, I am not," replied Jones, "but when I am on the floor I can make as much music as the Building Trades Section."

Some delegates applauded and then Jones continued: "I want also to say that the Miscellaneous Section can get along without the Building Trades."

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' Clerks said that a new rival druggists' union had been organized by the Socialists, but that it was composed of two clerks and seven outsiders. He hoped that the public would not confound the Socialist Union with the original Druggists' Clerks' Union.

"Big Six" Helps Philadelphia Strikers

Typographical Union No. 6 held a meeting yesterday at Clarendon Hall, and discussed the strike of the electrotypers in Philadelphia for nine hours. It was reported that the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions of New York had decided each to give the Philadelphia strikers $200 a week during the continuance of the strike, and that the Philadelphia printers had given them $500 in a lump sum. The meeting also decided to appropriate money for the aid of the strikers, but the amount will not be announced.

KOREA'S INDEPENDENCE.

The Protocol Agreed Upon by Russia and Japan to Recognize It.

TACOMA, June 5.—Yokohama dispatches received on the steamer Victoria contain the protocol agreed upon by Russia and Japan recognizing the sovereignty and independence of Korea. The protocol is as follows:

Baron Nissi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Baron Roten, Le Conseiller d'Etat Actuel et Chambellan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of All Russia, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles in pursuance of Article 4 of the protocol, signed at Moscow on the 9th day of June, 1896, between Marshal Marquis Yamagata and Prince Lobanoff, Secretary of State.

Article 1. The imperial Governments of Japan and Russia definitely recognize the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea and mutually engage to refrain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country.

Article 2. Desiring to avoid every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage, in case Korea should apply to Japan or to Russia for advice and assistance, not to take any measure in the nomination of military instructors and financial advisers without having previously come to a mutual agreement on the subject.

Article 3. In view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the imperial Government will not impede the development of commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

NISSI,
ROFEN.

ANTHRACITE MINERS' APPEAL.

Pennsylvania Workers Want Help and Business from the Government.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 5.—The dullness in the anthracite coal trade, resulting in distress throughout this region, was the important feature of business discussed at the session of the United Mine Workers' Union here last night. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It being apparent that distress has for some time and does exist in the entire anthracite coal regions owing to the dullness of the anthracite coal trade, and

Whereas, In consequence thereof many of the people in our midst are in need of the necessities of life, be it therefore

Resolved, That we appeal to our Congressmen to have an appropriation made by Congress to relieve the people in need and to ask our Government to use anthracite coal wherever it may be practical to do so; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of the resolutions be sent throughout the entire region for signatures by the business men and the public at large.

BACCALAUREATE AT COLUMBIA.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke Addresses the Graduating Class.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Columbia University was delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, upon invitation of the Trustees.

The services which preceded the sermon were held in the large lecture room of Havemeyer Hall, which was occupied by about 500 persons, including many women. The members of the class occupied the front seats, and seated upon the platform were President Seth Low, in cap and gown, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. The singing was led by a college quartet.

Dr. Van Dyke chose for his text Matthew v., 13: "Ye are the salt of the earth." In the course of his remarks he spoke of the value of religion to the young man and of its purifying and preserving qualities. He urged his listeners to have an aim in life and to strive to lift up and better society in general.

R. B. Harrison on Lee's Staff.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 5.—Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has appointed on his staff Russell B. Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, and a nephew of Vice President Hobart. Mr. Hobart will be Assistant Adjutant General and Mr. Harrison probably Assistant Inspector General.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

REVENUE FROM THE TARIFF

Argument in Favor of Reducing Certain Duties Contained in a Bureau of Statistics Report.

IMPORTATIONS FALLING OFF

Enormous Exportations of Manufactured Goods Which Are Protected in the Dingley Law—Greatest Year on Record.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Low-tariff men will find in the statement issued by O. P. Austin, the new Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, a rather elaborate argument in favor of the reduction of duties on articles enumerated, and which it has been the policy of the party in power to tax as heavily as Congress would permit.

It is pointed out, for instance, that if the exports of agricultural implements, locomotive engines, bar iron, builders' hardware, cut nails, wire nails, iron and steel plates, and the long list of other taxed articles are finding increased sale abroad, and the importations are steadily decreasing, the necessity or usefulness of high duties which do not bring increased revenue are so questionable as to appear so even to the protectionist.

That the high duties fail to accomplish the object aimed at by Mr. Dingley appears by the statement, in the monthly summary for April, showing that the receipts from customs for the ten months ended April 30, 1898, were but $121,797,331, as compared with $137,786,996 for the ten months ended April 30, 1897.

Mr. Austin's exhibit of the opportunity for reduced taxes is as follows:

"The manufacturers of the United States are making in the fiscal year which closes with this month their greatest record in competing for the markets of the world. Not only will the exports of manufactured articles for the fiscal year exceed those of any previous year, but for the first time in the history of the country they will exceed the imports of manufactures. In the ten months of the fiscal year whose detailed record the Bureau of Statistics has just completed, the exports of manufactures exceeds by over $40,000,000 the value of the manufactures imported, and it is probable that for the full year's record this excess will reach $50,000,000.

"In no preceding year in the history of the country have the exports of our manufactures equaled in value the imports of manufactured articles. In the fiscal year 1897 the imports of manufactured articles exceeded the value of exports of manufactures by the sum of $27,362,217; in 1896 by $104,759,734, and in 1895 by $121,413,783.

"Nearly every branch of our great manufacturing industries has shared in this growth of our sales to other parts of the world.

"The exports of agricultural implements, for instance, which in 1888 were about $2,000,000 in value, will, in the year 1898, be in round numbers, $6,000,000. Locomotive engines, whose exportation in 1888 was less than $500,000 in value, will in 1898 reach probably $4,000,000, orders for more than 150 engines having been placed with the great manufacturing establishments during the past two months for use in China, Japan, Russia, Egypt, Australasia, and South America.

"Bar iron, of which we exported 1,500,000 pounds in 1888, will amount to 10,000,000 pounds of exports in 1898. Builders' hardware, the exports of which in 1888 were valued at $1,442,635, were last fiscal year $4,152,436 in value. The exports of cut nails, which in 1888 amounted to 11,963,664 pounds, will in 1898 amount to more than 35,000,000 pounds, an increase of 200 per cent., while wire nails have increased over 1,000 per cent., the exports of wire, wrought, and horse-shoe nails in 1888 being 1,547,078 pounds, while those of 1898 will reach nearly if not quite 20,000,000.

"Exports of iron plates and sheets, which in 1889 were less than 1,000,000 pounds, will in the year which ends with this month amount to nearly 8,000,000 pounds, while those of steel plates and sheets, which were but 119,419 pounds in 1888, will exceed 20,000,000 pounds in 1898. The total value of the exports of manufactures of iron and steel, which in 1888 amounted to $17,763,034, will in 1898 exceed $65,000,000.

"The exports of leather and manufactures thereof, which in 1888 amounted to less than $10,000,000, will in 1898 exceed $20,000,000 in value. Exports of illuminating oils, which in 1888 amounted to 456,000,000 gallons, will in 1898 exceed 800,000,000 gallons, while lubricating oils, which in 1888 were less than 23,000,000 gallons, will in 1898 reach 55,000,000 gallons. The exportations of paraffine and paraffine wax, which in 1888 were 36,000,000 pounds, will in 1898 reach 140,000,000 pounds. Soap increases from 19,000,000 in 1888 to over 27,000,000 pounds in 1898; glass and glassware from $881,628 in 1888 to $1,208,187 in 1897; manufactures of rubber from $866,867 in 1893 to $1,807,145 in 1897. Manufactures of cotton show an increase of 50 per cent. in the value of their exports during the past ten years.

"Exports of chemicals have also increased 50 per cent. in value during the same time. Manufactures of brass have increased from $308,124 in 1888 to over $1,400,000 in 1898, while manufactures of copper, including ingots and bars, which in 1888 were $3,812,798, were last year $31,621,125, and seem likely to exceed that sum in 1898. In numerous other manufactured articles there have been similar gains, nearly the entire list having shared in a greater or less degree in the growth of the export trade during the past decade.

"The total exportation of manufactures in 1888 amounted to $130,300,087, and in 1898 seems likely to reach nearly or quite $290,000,000."

SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

The Cadets to Go To Oyster Bay for Drill.

The nautical schoolship St. Mary's will leave this city Wednesday morning for Oyster Bay, where the cadets will be drilled for the remainder of the month before the vessel sails on her regular Summer cruise. The itinerary for this cruise has not yet been mapped out. Only nine vacancies now exist on the vessel, and it is expected that these will be filled within a few days.

Only boys who can produce satisfactory references as to moral character will be admitted. They must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years and must be of average size and sound constitution, and be able to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and above all, must evince a taste for seafaring life and enter the school of their own free will. Applications for admission to the school should be made to the Superintendent on board the St. Mary's at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, East River.

The Postal Subsidy bill, requiring all vessels receiving a subsidy to be officered by Americans, and to carry a cadet for each 1,000 tons' burden, enables pupils of the Nautical School, upon graduation, to secure situations where the education obtained at this school cannot fail to be of great advantage to them.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Syracuse, 10.
At Rochester—Wilkesbarre, 9; Rochester, 6.

Other Games.

At Newark, N. J.—Newark, 8; Lancaster, 1.
At Reading Penn.—Reading, 27; Hartford, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 10; Allentown, 11.
At Fall River, Mass.—New Bedford, 7; Fall River, 2.

National League Standing.

	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Boston	Baltimore	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Louisville	Washington	St. Louis	Won
Cincinnati	..	3	1	0	4	7	2	0	5	3	0	3	28
Cleveland	1	..	1	2	1	0	4	2	0	6	3	5	25
Boston	2	0	..	4	3	0	4	2	3	1	3	2	24
Baltimore	0	1	4	..	2	5	1	3	0	0	2	2	20
New York	2	3	4	0	..	0	0	1	3	2	5	2	22
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0	..	0	5	0	6	2	5	21
Chicago	1	3	0	2	0	1	..	2	1	4	2	2	18
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	..	2	4	2	0	16
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	..	0	5	2	15
Louisville	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	0	3	..	2	0	14
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	..	4	12
St. Louis	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	..	11
Lost	10	13	14	14	16	19	21	19	20	27	26	27	

EXTRA SESSION TO BE HELD.

Gov. Black, It Is Said, Will Recommend that the Police and Elections Boards Be Divorced.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee will be held on Friday morning at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In his call for the meeting Chairman Odell of the State Committee says it is to discuss the factional trouble in Clinton County. There are two Republican parties in Clinton, one headed by Gen. Stephen Moffitt and the other by John M. Weaver, and both calling themselves regular. Two conventions have been announced and the Executive Committee will decide between them.

It is more than probable that after adjudicating the Clinton County troubles the committee will consider the local situation and submit its suggestions upon the Police Board differences to the State Committee. Now that the organization knows how far Gov. Black is prepared to go the leaders can handle the matter without any fear of making themselves ridiculous by demanding what he will not give.

No formal announcement of the Governor's decision has been made, but it is understood that he is ready to submit to the extraordinary session of the Legislature, to be called to arrange for the canvass of the soldiers' and sailors' vote, a proposition to amend the election law by divorcing the Bureaus of Elections from the Police Boards in cities of the first and second classes. No mention will be made of the removal of Commissioners Hamilton and Philips or of the retirement of Chief McCullagh, and no reflections will be made openly upon the motives of Mayor Van Wyck. The amendment will provide for the separate maintenance of the Bureaus of Elections under the control of boards of four Election Commisisoners to be named by the Governor, two upon the recommendation of each of the great party organizations. The Commissioners will have full control of all the election machinery of the city, and will appoint the different election officers equally from lists submitted by the two organizations.

It is not known at what date the legislators will be called together, but it is believed that it will be soon after July 4, so as to allow plenty of time to complete all the necessary arrangements and to send Commissioners to Manila, and the other far-off stations, to arrange for the canvass of the votes.

There was the usual stream of local and up-State political leaders to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to confer with Senator Platt, but Mr. Platt did not reach his rooms until late in the day, and none of the visitors got further than the headquarters of the State Committee.

PREPARATION FOR PRIMARIES.

Circular Issued to Republicans of the County of New York.

President Wager Swayne of the Republicans of the County of New York has issued this circular to the Republicans enrolled under the new primary elections law:

A committee of lawyers will be at the headquarters of this organization on June 7, 1898, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., to take charge of any cases of violation of the primary election law and the prosecution thereof.

You are respectfully requested to send notice to us of any violation of the law as soon as the same comes to your attention.

It is the intention of this organization to prosecute all cases of violation of the law.

The organization has about completed the work of preparation for to-morrow's primaries. Tickets have been prepared in every district and ballots have been sent to all the voters. Several changes had to be made almost at the last moment under the ruling that "no person can act as an Inspector of Election who is a candidate upon any ticket to be voted for at the primary election." The majority of the delegates who were named to act as Inspectors resigned from the tickets and new names had to be substituted. The Campaign Committees in the different districts were at work all day yesterday and by last night the ballots needing correction were ready for use.

In several of the districts combinations have been made with the Platt men, but in twenty-two of the thirty-five the opposing forces will fight each under his own colors. The anti-Platt men have chosen representative men in the Platt districts in hopes of weakening the Platt ranks by the personnel of their candidates. Ex-Mayor Strong is named for the County Committee from the Twenty-ninth District.

A WAR OVER A HIGH FENCE.

Residents of Stapleton in Richmond Borough Are Entertained.

The residents of Stapleton, Richmond Borough, are much interested in a fence war that has broken out on Osgood Avenue, where Mrs. Edward Hornbacher, in order to spite her neighbor, Mrs. Charles Schlayer, has erected a board fence twelve feet in height. Since the construction of the fence the Schlayers have been unable to enjoy the pretty country scenery for which Staten Island is noted. The Hornbachers and Schlayers opened hostilities several months ago.

On Saturday night last Mrs. Schlayer caused the arrest of Mrs. Hornbacher on a charge of assault, alleging that she threw several bricks at her, but fortunately her marksmanship was poor and the missiles went wide of the mark, and Mrs. Schlayer escaped uninjured. Mrs. Hornbacher was held for examination.

The cause of the trouble between the two neighbors appears to have been over some chickens kept by Mrs. Hornbacher, who accused the Schlayers of having stoned and killed many of them whenever they accidentally strolled away from home into the yards of the Schlayers.

Mrs. Hornbacher has defied the Schlayers to remove the fence, and declares she will build an addition to the fence sufficiently high to take the draught from the chimneys, and that the Schlayers will not be able to keep the kitchen fire lighted.

NEWS OF THE ORIENT.

Great Bands of Robbers in China and Formosa—Explosion on a Chinese Gunboat.

TACOMA, June 5.—The steamship Victoria brings Hongkong advices to May 12.

The spirit of rebellion and riot seems to pervade many parts of the Orient. Five thousand robbers are assembled in one band in the mountains of Loyange, Kinchou district, near Canton. Three thousand are natives of that district and the balance comprise groups of marauders from other places. They commit crimes of every description, plundering, robbing, and killing, as their fancy dictates. The local authorities are terrorized and dare not cope with them.

Recently the house of an influential Mandarin was robbed. The Mandarin offered rewards of $20 for the capture of each robber. Seven robbers were captured, but the Mandarin refused to give the rewards. The dishonesty of the Mandarin has made the robbers bolder than ever, for all poor people have made up their minds not to interfere with their plundering, because they claim the rich cannot be trusted. The Canton authorities have offered rewards for the capture of men known to be supplying arms and ammunition to the robbers.

On April 26 a small band of brigands attacked the yamen of the Magistrate of Kuming. They carried away valuables worth $10,000 and released the prisoners confined in the yamen.

Four Chinese mariners were burned fatally by an explosion aboard a small Chinese gunboat, which was practically blown up. The gunboat was near Wo Chou bound from Manking to Canton, with pay for the Cantonese troops.

Coming to a locality infested by pirates, the Captain ordered his men to load all the guns in readiness for an attack, at the same time cautioning them not to smoke opium near the powder magazines. This warning was disregarded and the result was an explosion of the magazines, by which all the guns were discharged simultaneously. The Captain succeeded in rescuing three wounded men who jumped into the river; another was drowned. The hull of the gunboat was badly damaged.

The rebellion in Formosa has been confined largely to the central and northern parts of the island. Now an uprising is expected in the southern end, according to a correspondent of the Hongkong Press, who writes that the feelings of the populace there have been wrought up to the boiling point by the butchery of innocent countrymen and helpless women and children by Japanese soldiers in the Hozan district.

A company of Japanese soldiers followed a band of the Formosan robbers to their lair in the hills, but the robbers escaped by means of a secret exit from a big cave, in which they took refuge after firing into the soldiers and killing several. Maddened by defeat, the Japanese are said to have vented their fury and thirst for blood upon the peaceful village of Loonah Ting, several miles distant.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA

News from Blanco's Headquarters of the Operations and Expectations There.

SCARCITY OF FOOD INDICATED

Autonomist Council Offers Premiums to Blockade Runners Bringing in Supplies—Reported Coal Mine Discovered.

From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 5—8 P. M.—The Council of Secretaries of the Autonomist Government has decided not to allow the shipment of sugar to American ports, but will allow it shipped to neutral ports in blockade runners, which bring provisions and coal, that can be landed in any part of the island without paying Custom House duties.

The Council also has ordered the mining of coal that has been discovered near Guanagay, in the Province of Havana, which will be placed at the disposal of Admiral Manterola. A credit of $25,000 has been voted to promote the cultivation of the zones near the mine.

The British steamer Myrtledene, which arrived at Isabela Sagua May 29, from Key West, by way of Cardenas, will leave this week carrying passengers and 14,000 sacks of sugar.

A commission of the Cuban Chambers has formally tendered congratulations to the commanders of the Spanish cruisers Conde de Venadito and Nueva España for the courage they displayed in going out to meet the ships of the squadron blockading Havana some time ago.

The Chambers have sent a joint telegram of congratulation to Admiral Cervera because of the courage shown by him during the bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago.

The City of Havana has founded an asylum for the reconcentrados, opening a building large enough to accommodate more than 200. The Bishop of Havana, Mgr. Manuel Santander y Frutos, dedicated the hospital, administering the holy communion and blessing the building. Many ladies were present at the service.

Gen. Blanco has authorized Gen. Bassallo of the Province of Puerto Principe to form a regiment consisting of 2,000 Camague Yaños natives, to fight against the Americans.

The military commander at Santiago de Cuba has proposed rewards for Ensigns Venacio Nardiz and Ricardo Geugueta and Gunner Antonio Frago, who made three shots that were seen to land on the American warships during the bombardment.

Six hundred insurgents recently attacked Samo, near Holguin, but were repelled by volunteers.

Gen. Molina, military commander at Matanzas, has made a donation of fifty sacks of flour for children and old people in the Matanzas asylums. Señor Alberto Duboucher has been appointed Inspector of the Havana cultivation zone.

On June 1 five American warships appeared off Caibarien. The military commander ordered everybody to arms, and a Spanish gunboat made ready to engage in combat with one of the American warships, but the Americans retired.

The miliary commander at San Nicolas, this province, has issued a "bando" (order) calling on everybody to enroll for the defense of the town in case of an attack.

Coal mines have been discovered in the Province of Santa Clara.

The military commander at Remedios has issued a "bando" explaining what must be done in the event of an attempt of the Americans to land there.

Pablo Billido de Luna, a native of New Orleans, has been arrested for making insulting remarks about the Spanish fleet in a coffee house here. On the other hand, it is reported that Rear Admiral Sampson has forbidden Sylvester Scovel, the American correspondent, to go on any vessel in the American fleet.

La Lucha publishes to-day an editorial which says:

"The union between Castelar, Romero y Robledo, and Gen. Weyler is very much commented upon in political circles. Castelar's article, published in Paris and reproduced by the Madrid newspaper, El Nacional, must be considered a political step taken by Señor Castelar, acting in accord with important influences in Spain. It is probable that they are trying to form a strong party for the solution of existing problems."

Senor Fernandez de Castro, Civil Governor of Havana, has given ten bags of flour for children to the dispensary of a charitable institution.

During a lively discussion in the Autonomist Congress the Conservative minority attacked the autonomy scheme. Senor Dolz Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, defended the new régime.

To-day Gen. Blanco reviewed the newly enlisted volunteers in the presence of a large crowd. Over 20,000 are ready to take the field.

Friday night last some firing was heard off Santiago. It is believed that the American ships either fired at one another by accident or mistook the United States dispatch boat Dolphin for a torpedo boat.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

A Rumor that the Directors Will Declare One of $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A rumor was current in La Salle Street yesterday that the Chicago City Railway Company Directors had decided to declare a stock dividend amounting to about $2,000,000. It was stated also on the authority of a capitalist who has purchased a good deal of the stock of late that the company had secured absolute possession of the general electric franchise which has been a thorn in city railway flesh ever since it was granted in 1895. The recent rapid advance in City Railway stock heightens their belief in the rumor regarding a $2,000,000 stock dividend. Two weeks ago or less the stock sold at 235. Then it scored an advance of 5 points, going to 250. Yesterday it took another jump skyward, and went up in a few deals to 270.

The Chicago City Railway Company now has $12,000,000 of stock on which it pays 12 per cent. in dividends a year. There are also $4,619,000 of bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

If the company fulfills the expectations of some of its stockholders and declares this $2,000,000 stock dividend, it will be following the example of the North Chicago Company, which increased its capital stock 20 per cent. recently, selling the new issue to the stockholders at par, when the shares were selling on the Stock Exchange at twice that amount.

New Sunday Train to Chicago.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will to-day begin the running of a through train for Chicago, which will start seven days in the week. This is a radical departure from the policy of the road not to run trains on Sundays, and it is hoped by people who live along the lines of the road that the innovation will be followed by the establishment of a regular Sunday schedule.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
· Finest Flavor · Fairest Price

HOT WAR IN A HOSTELRY

Spaniards and Cubans Fight with Music and Sneers in the Dining Rooms.

HOST IS STRICTLY NEUTRAL

He Will Display Neither the American Nor the Spanish Flags for Fear of Interfering with the Appetites of His Patrons.

War on a small scale in which the weapons used are nothing more deadly than glances and sneers, is at present being waged in an up-town hotel between its two classes of patrons—Spaniards and Cubans. For a long time the dining rooms of this hostelry have been a favorite resort of the better class of these foreigners, and until the Hispano-American crisis came to a climax they met in more or less fraternal unity. Now all is changed, and a heavy wall, with but one scant opening separates two rooms, one of which is reserved for Spaniards and the other for Cubans.

The proprietor of the hotel has racked his brain to devise means by which he could best demonstrate his absolute neutrality. He is, it is true, a Spaniard, and his natural sympathies go out to his mother country, but only in the strict seclusion of his own abode and when safe from intrusion in the bosom of his own small family, for, he argues, it does not do to mingle sentiment with business; the former may be enhanced, but the latter will surely suffer. Hence it is that no flags of any kind are in evidence anywhere about the hotel, and such patriotic guests who at first insisted upon decorating their outer doors with the red and yellow have been requested to curb their sympathetic outbreak and avoid trouble, merely for their own protection, mine host hastened to assure them.

Waiters' Lost Nationality.

The waiters have also been instructed to maintain the most rigid neutrality, and in order to do this they were required to lose their nationality. In the good old days before the war they were all Spaniards, but now, in reply to a question whether he were a Cuban or a Spaniard, his features answer for either. One of the garçons, the neutral name for waiter, replied in execrable French: "Oh, Monsieur, je suis Français!" The questioner looked like an American, and the waiter had adopted the neutral course.

A piano player, who is engaged there by the week to furnish the music that is thrown in with the table d'hote, and for which he is paid at the rate of 50 cents a night, is the only member of the household who is at once Cuban, Spaniard, and American, according to the requirements of the hour. He is, besides, fast accumulating a fortune, thanks to the height of the feeling evinced by the respective champions of the American and Spanish causes. He will in a perfectly natural manner and with the most innocent look on his face, suddenly thump his keys for the production of a fandango or endeavor to coax the dreamy music of "La Paloma" from the almost reluctant sounding board, selecting for this occasion a time when Cubans or Americans are in a majority at the tables. Before he can bring his theme to a successful issue some exasperated son of the Antilles will jump up, brandishing a quarter or perhaps a half dollar, and in excited tones yell: "You stop that! Play Stars, Stripes, or what you call it, bangled banner, I give you quarter, half dollar, anything."

No sooner is the promised reward safely deposited on the keyboard than the soul-stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," for that was what the Cuban wanted, reverberate through the room and elicit the fiercest scowls on the faces of the disgusted Spaniards in the next room.

"Yankee Pig Song."

"Bah! Yankee pig song," is an expression that has become almost stereotyped in the Spanish part of the dining room, and when the few minutes of agony is at last ended, the piano player looks expectantly, with a concealed grin behind his grimy hand in the direction of the man who swears his appetite has left him while he was compelled to listen to the irritating sounds. A salvo of applause from the Cuban quarters awakens afresh the disgust of the Spaniard, and exasperated almost beyond endurance, he rushes out into the room where the instrument of varying torture and delight is situated. He slips a coin into the hand of the performer and "La Sevillana," or some other melody of Old Castile furnishes the cause of another row.

By this time everybody in the dining room is excited and the ceaseless chatter, increasing in volume and velocity with every moment, threatens to drown the sound of the piano, though the thumper makes frantic efforts with pedals and keys to raise his music above the din. Remarks of no uncertain nature, directed at nobody in particular, but intended for the ear of whomever the shoe fits, fly fast and furious, but the riot ends in words and an ambulance has as yet not been in demand. Once in a while a too excitable Spaniard or Cuban, unable to endure the din, grabs his hat and coat, and, with a parting sneer at his opponents, or a contemptuous glance in the direction of the crowd belonging to the opposite side, runs at top speed out the wide-open doors.

Now the Pianist Is Banished.

This seems to be the signal for intervention on the part of the proprietor. His first act, always neutral, is to banish the piano player to realms below and then he makes mild-mannered attempts to pacify the belligerents. Each side promises to stop, providing the other side does, and the proprietor, with a look of utter helplessness on his careworn face, leaves the room in despair and his guests to continue their wordy war.

The same performance, with the exception of the musical part thereof, is enacted three times a day, with dress rehearsals between meals. The musical tragedy is on exhibition only during dining hours, from 6 to 8, much to the disgust of the musical purveyor, who would fain reap his harvest more often, but his contract calls only for the dinner hour entertainment, and his offers to render gratuitous services at other times of the day have been kindly but firmly declined.

The patrons and guests of the house are almost to a man dealers in cigars, tobacco, and other Cuban products, waiting for the treaty of peace to be consummated, as their business for the time being is at a standstill. The female contingent, or that part of it which is not included in the families of the merchants out of a job, is composed of Spanish singers and dancers, who, on account of the prevalent feeling against everything Spanish, cannot obtain an engagement. They live principally on credit and the donations for services rendered to the Spanish patrons, who seize every opportunity to introduce something Spanish in the daily routine of life, even though it be confined to a dance in a private parlor secluded from Cuban or American intrusion.

FLAG INSULT AND SHOOTING.

A Man Tied Up by the Heels In Ohio for His German Sympathies.

SHARON, Penn., June 5.—Pardoe (Mercer County) citizens raised an American flag Friday with imposing ceremonies. Yesterday morning it was found trampled in the mud. Several men who were thought to be disloyal were accused of the act, when a fight resulted and several were shot.

Two of the men—George Davis and John Danks—it is thought will die. Deputies have been sent to the village to quell further trouble.

LIMA, Ohio, June 5.—At Kossuth Friday indignant citizens stripped a man naked, coated him with axle grease, and hanged him up by the heels and would not let him down until he had cheered three times for Uncle Sam and the Stars and Stripes.

The cause of his punishment was his saying that if the United States and Germany got into war he would go to Germany and fight against the Americans.

Asbury Park Journal Burned Out.

ASBURY PARK, June 5.—The newspaper plant and job printing establishment of John K. Wallace of The Asbury Park Journal, were almost destroyed by fire early this morning. There were two alarms. The loss is estimated at about $8,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS.

Golfers Preparing for the Championship and Team Contests at Alleghany Country Club.

A slight lull in the open tournament series that has been almost uninterrupted since the Lakewood event in the latter part of April, will be noticeable this coming week. It will be the quietest week in golf, except as regards club and team matches, for nearly two months. The time, however, will be well spent by golfers who intend to enter either of the two big tournaments next week, the open championship at the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, or the interclub team competition at the Alleghany Country Club.

A dozen or more teams will play in this latter event, each team consisting of six men, and a handsome two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup will be the trophy won by the club whose team is victorious. Individual trophies will be given to the winning members. Three other silver cups will be offered for other contests during the three days of the team match. The contest will commence Thursday, June 16.

It is unfortunate that this team competition and the open championship come at the same time, for some of the amateurs who wish to go to the championship may prevent their clubs from sending a team to Alleghany. The latter club arranged its dates during the Winter and sent out its announcements before March 1, and the committee feels a little chagrined that the United States Golf Association did not take cognizance of the fact when it arranged the dates for the open championship.

Stock Exchange Members to Play.

A golf event of more than ordinary importance will be the second annual handicap tournament of the Stock Exchange members next Saturday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. The committee in charge of this contest consists of Ransom H. Thomas, Daniel Chauncey, W. H. Sands, J. B. Harriman, and Henry R. Toler. Last year there were about thirty competitors, and there probably will be more this season, as golfing interest is constantly growing in the Wall Street district. W. S. Eddy of the Westchester Country Club won first place last year. The tournament will be over eighteen holes, medal play, and, as was the case a year ago, a booby prize will probably be given for the worst score of the day.

The second public golf tournament to be held in this city will be played next Saturday on the links at Van Cortlandt Park. A cup has been presented by G. P. Morosini, to be played for semi-annually until won twice by the same player. The match will be eighteen holes, medal play, scratch, and open only to golfers who are not members of any regular golf club, or of any other club that maintains links.

The first public golf competition held in this city took place at Van Cortlandt Park in November, 1896. There were eighty entries, and in spite of a heavy rain thirty-five players made the rounds. The winner was C. M. Hamilton, now of the Baltusrol Club, and the winner of the Consolation Cup in the Dyker Meadow open tournament two weeks ago. His score on the Van Cortlandt links at that time was 99 strokes. Others who competed and have since made reputations as golfers are Walter J. Travis, Oakland Club; A. Z. Huntington, Scranton Country Club; J. M. Young, Westchester Golf Club, and Sidney W. Lodebart, St. Andrew's.

Van Cortlandt Links Free to All.

The Van Cortlandt links are in charge of the Park Commissioners and are free to the public. They were the first public links in this country, but the idea has been followed in several cities, and Boston now probably has the best public golf course in America. The links there are in Franklin Park and are kept in excellent condition. The Boston Park Commissioners have placed them in direct charge of an able professional, Willie Campbell, who is also one of the best professional players in this country. This coming week the first public tournament on the Boston links will be played. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to a tournament for women and Saturday to the men.

Considerable comment was caused at the recent Oakland Club tournament over the non-appearance of J. B. Baker of the St. Andrew's Club to play his round in the second match play contest for the challenge cup. Baker qualified on the first day, and then beat F. H. Bohlen of Philadelphia. Baker defaulted in a similar manner in the Knollwood tournament. C. H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Club, Connecticut, did particularly well for a comparatively new player, reaching the semi-finals for the chief trophy. The victory of H. L. Riker for the Consolation Cup also surprised the critics, for some of Riker's opponents had previously been looked upon as sure winners. Next Saturday the club will hold a women's putting match and the men will play another match in their Governors' Cup series.

C. M. CHARNLEY, JR., A SUICIDE.

Third Tragedy Takes Place in a Chicago Family in a Few Months—Other Suicides.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 5.—C. M. Charnley, Jr., of Chicago has committed suicide here by shooting himself in the head. He was despondent through illness.

The inquest has been postponed until to-morrow. L. E. Charnley, a brother of the dead man, was at the undertaking parlors where the body lies to-day, making arrangements to have the body taken East. He stated that the only reason he could give for his brother's act was that he had become terribly despondent over his illness. The brother occupied the room with the deceased where the deed was committed, and it was he who found the body, seated in a chair, with a revolver tightly grasped in the right hand. The bullet had entered the right temple, going through the cranium and lodging in the wall. He had been suffering from stomach troubles. The two brothers had occupied the room but a short time. The dead man was twenty-four years of age. He had bank books showing deposits in a local bank of about $300 and in a Chicago bank of $1,300. He had also on his person numerous checks drawn in favor of the Presbyterian Educational Mission which have never been presented to the banks for payment.

A stranger who did not leave his name called at the undertaking parlors with the brother to-day. He was an elderly man and claimed to be a friend of the family. The mother of the boys died in this city in 1892.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Los Angeles suicide is the latest of a series of dark events in the Charnley family. The head of the house, Charles Charnley, Sr., was for a long time a leading lumberman of Chicago. Until a year ago he was a widely respected citizen and was the Treasurer of a number of Presbyterian societies, including the National organization in aid of Presbyterian colleges. He was about sixty years of age and had a family consisting of three sons, a daughter, and his wife, who was the stepmother of the children, and was also the niece of the first Mrs. Charnley. A year ago the Charnleys were living at their Summer home, at Glencoe, twenty miles north of Chicago, when it was suddenly announced that Charnley senior was a defaulter for amounts aggregating nearly $100,000. The aged lumberman was arrested and put into the custody of an officer, pending an adjustment. He mysteriously eluded his captor a few days later, and since that time nothing has been heard from him.

His wife disappeared shortly after her husband. The children sought employment and scattered. J. B. Charnley, the eldest son, committed suicide in Milwaukee some months later by shooting himself with a revolver. He had registered at a hotel under an assumed name, and his identity was only discovered by an extraordinary bit of newspaper detective work, the clue being tiny marks on the dead man's shoes. The news to-day from Los Angeles that another member of the family had committed suicide caused much comment here.

Victim of the Jane Grey Wreck.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. John M. Stutzman of Westfield yesterday received news confirming the report that her husband, who started for the Klondike gold fields five weeks ago, was one of the passengers in the wreck of the Jane Grey in the Pacific who lost his life. One of Stutzman's objects in going on the trip was the hope that it would benefit his health, though he was in hopes, too, of finding wealth. He had lived in Westfield for many years and was a florist, being considered an authority on the growth of violets. Besides his wife he leaves three children.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

A Promise of Excellent Contests at the Gravesend Track This Week.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Sheepshead Bay's New Clubhouse Will Be Formally Opened on Suburban Day, When the June Meeting Will Begin.

There is the promise of enough racing, and of the proper sort this week, to satisfy even the most ardent follower of the sport, for on all of the week days, with the exception of Friday, there will be six races, with at least one stake event on the programme. The big stake of the week, the Great American, for which $12,500 is held out to tempt the best two-year-olds of the year, will be run on Saturday, at five furlongs, and unless there is some two-year-old with phenomenal racing qualities that has not yet made its appearance in a race among the forty youngsters that are eligible to the stake, John Daly's grand colt Jean Beraud will be the choice of the racegoing public. At the present time it looks as if the major portion of the rich prize would go to swell Mr. Daly's bank account, for the son of His Highness and Carrie C. has shown that he cannot only outfoot his competitors on the straight course down the Morris Park Eclipse course, but in the Hudson Stakes at Gravesend on Saturday, he demonstrated that with a skillful pilot like Sloan to keep him straight he can negotiate the sharp turns of the course over which he will run in the Great American.

The Preakness Stakes to be run on the same day will bring together the best of the three-year-olds in the vicinity, and of the lot, The Huguenot, the brother to that splendid performer, Henry of Navarre, looks to be the best. In his three-year-old form the son of Knight of Ellerslie and Moss Rose resembles his brother in many respects. Navarre was at his best as a three-year-old, and the easy manner in which The Huguenot has disposed of his fields this year argues as much for him. In his early two-year-old form Henry of Navarre did not show himself to be a remarkable performer, and, although his kinship to Navarre caused him to be touted as a world-beater, the early two-year-old form of The Huguenot caused many racing men to pronounce him a counterfeit, and to class Henry of Navarre as one of the "accidentals" in breeding. But the high class of The Huguenot in his three-year-old form will probably set breeders thinking, and it is likely that breeding on the lines of these two good thoroughbreds will be sought after as closely as possible.

The stake programme for the week at Gravesend is as follows:

MONDAY.—The Bedford Stakes of $1,000, (selling,) for two-year-olds; 84 eligible; four and one-half furlongs.

TUESDAY.—The Patchogue Stakes of $2,000, (selling,) for three-year-olds and upward; 52 eligible; three-quarters of a mile. The Gazelle Stakes of $3,000, for fillies three years old; 22 eligible; one mile and a furlong.

WEDNESDAY.—The Kensington Hurdle Handicap of $1,000, for four-year-olds and upward; 34 eligible; one mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles.

THURSDAY.—The Manhansett Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds; 76 eligible; four and one-half furlongs. The Falcon Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds; 40 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

SATURDAY.—The Great American Stakes of $12,500, for two-year-olds; 75 eligible; five furlongs. The Preakness Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds; 40 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth.

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The following card has been arranged for to-day at Gravesend:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $500. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Formero	115	Jack Point	107
Mr. Clay	115	Chopin	107
Russella Walden	112	Morning	104
Pirate M.	107	Sparrow Wing	104
Muggins	107	Al Reeves	104

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old. One mile.

Slasher	115	Judge Morrell	115
Intrusive	115	Laudeman	115
Chalmers	115	Lew Ryan	112
Merlin	115	Yodan	112
Harry Crawford	115	Hearso	112
Napoleon Bonaparte	115	Syrinx	110
Siffleur	115	Tillie W.	110

THIRD RACE.—The Bedford Selling Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs.

Larva	113	Hopkins	102
Armament	108	Dr. Parker	101
Chemisette	107	Oration	100
Imitation	105	Extreme	100
A. N. B.	105	Tyrea	100
Sir Hubert	105	Hilee	97
Jock Point	103	Clap Trap	97
Autumn	102	Bettie Gray	97

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Ben Eder	126	Bannock	111
Ben Ronald	125	Ortoland	106
Howard S.	116	Filament	99
Howard Mann	114		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Imperator	112	Tinge	107
Nick	112	Sir Gawain	105
Rotterdam	109	Hanlon	104
Dolando	109	Reprisal	104
Ten Spot	109	Dr. Sharp	99
Continental	107	Her Own	97
X Ray	107	Handpress	94
Mainstay	107	Miss Tenny	92

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,500 in 1897 or 1898. One mile and a sixteenth.

Tillo	121	Tanis	103
Doggett	111	Refugee	103
Hanwell	111	Louise N.	101
Semper Ego	111	Ortoland	94
Bannock	104	Flax Spinner	94
Ogden	104	Whistling Con.	94
Free Lance	104		

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Secretary Fellows of the Coney Island Jockey Club has just issued the stake book for the June meeting of the club, which opens on Saturday June 18, with the Suburban and the first half of the Double Event as the drawing cards, and winds up on July 4 with a triple stake programme of the second half of the Double Event, the Realization, and the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase. There will be five days of racing each week, and at least one stake event each day, and as the club's liberality in making up purses in the overnight events is not on the wane, there is a prospect of a meeting fully in keeping with the enjoyable meetings of former years for which the Sheepshead Bay track is memorable. The cozy track, swept by the breezes of Sheepshead Bay and the ocean has always been a popular one, for its arrangements are comfortable and it always attracts the best horses, and the best of the horsy set in society has made its clubhouse their rendezvous during the season. This year there will be a new clubhouse, which will be formally opened on Suburban day, and the fact that Superintendent Frank T. Clarke will have charge of the arrangements, and "Jim" Villepigue of the cuisine, is a guarantee that everything will be to the satisfaction of the clubmen and their guests. The choice flower beds which are pleasing to the eyes of even the most unlucky speculators after a day's racing, have been planted, and will be in full growth by the date of the opening, and there will be a new grand stand in the field. The stake dates for the meeting are as follows:

Saturday, June 18.—Double Event and Suburban.
Monday, June 20.—Daisy and Grass Inaugural.
Tuesday, June 21.—Foam and Coney Island Handicap.
Wednesday, June 22.—Zephyr and Bay Hurdle.
Thursday, June 23.—Rosebuds and Swift.
Saturday, June 25.—Great Trial and Sheepshead Bay Handicap.
Monday, June 27.—Spring and Tidal.
Tuesday, June 28.—Surf.
Wednesday, June 29.—Pansy.
Thursday, June 30.—June and Spindrift.
Saturday, July 2.—Vernal and Long Island Handicap.
Monday, July 4.—Double Event, Realization, and Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase.

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The scene of the polo tournaments will shift to-day from Hempstead to the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester, where up to Saturday the club cups will be contested by teams of four, individual prizes to be won outright. From Westchester the players will go to Philadelphia, as June 13 to 18 are the dates assigned the Devon Polo Club, and June 20 to July 2 the Philadelphia Country Club.

The following are the conditions of the Valentine Challenge Cup, presented by J. R. Valentine, to be competed for on the Devon Polo Club grounds, Devon, Penn.: Open to teams of four, under the handicap existing when played for, on the grounds of the Devon Polo Club, Devon, Penn., once in each year only, or on the grounds which may be named by the Devon Polo Club. To become the property of the club which may win it three times. Individual prizes to be added.

The Morrell Challenge Cup and the Alden Cup are the trophies offered by the Philadelphia Country Club, and the tournaments will be held on the grounds at Bala, Penn.

The Morrell Challenge Cup, presented by Col. Edward Morrell, is open to teams of four under the published handicap, to become the property of the club winning it three times. To be played for annually on the Philadelphia Country Club grounds. In 1896 it was won by the first team of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and in 1897 the Philadelphia Country Club team was victorious. The following are the conditions of the Alden Cup:

The Alden Cup, offered by A. H. Alden, for teams of four, under the published handicap, to be the property of the club which may win it three times. To be played for once in each year only, by at least three teams representing the same number of clubs. The winning club to hold the cup for one year and have the choice of ground the year following, and will forfeit all claims to the cup unless they compete for it each year until the final. Individual prizes added.

1891—Won by Newport team, Westchester Polo Club; forfeited.
1892—Won by Rockaway, second team.
1893—Won by Country Club of Westchester.
1894—Won by Country Club of Westchester; forfeited.
1895—Won by Rockaway, second team.
1896—Won by Devon Polo Club.
1897—Won by Philadelphia Country Club.

Entries to both events close Saturday, June 11, to H. L. Herbert, Chairman, Polo Association, 15 Church Street, New York City.

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Brooklyn's tandem parade is a social event that calls out the best whips of the city, and the second annual parade of the Brooklyn Whip Club on Saturday was as usual an excellent one, nine tandem teams showing in all. The Riding and Driving Club, on Vanderbilt Avenue and the Park Plaza, was the rendezvous of the Whip Club, and from there the start was made shortly after 4 o'clock. After a preliminary canter around the plaza the tandems passed in review before the clubhouse, where a number of the members were gathered to witness the start. G. Herbert Potter, the Vice President of the club, led the parade with his tandem team, Rex and Loki, and the others followed in single file. The route was through the park to the Boulevard and then down the Boulevard to the Kings Highway, where the parade turned and drove back to the Clarendon Inn. A short stop for refreshments was made. A number of members of the Riding and Driving Club accompanied the parade on horseback, and among these were several women members. From the Clarendon the tandems drove to the club rendezvous, where the parade terminated. After the parade the annual dinner of the club was held at the Montauk Club.

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For more than sixty years Belle Meade has occupied a most prominent position among the foremost breeding establishments of the country. The thirty-first annual sale of these yearlings, the property of Gen. William H. Jackson, will be held at the Easton Company's paddocks, opposite the main entrance to the Sheepshead Bay race course, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 28, 29, and 30, beginning each day at noon. The lot comprises sixty-four head, the get of Iroquois, Longstreet, Loyalist, Luke Blackburn, Clarendon, Great Tom, Inspector B., Tremont, Dandie Dinmont, and Top Gallant.

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The annual exhibition of the Devon Horse Show Association will be held on the club's grounds at Devon, Penn., June 21 and 22. No less than thirty-six classes are announced, including events for trotters, farm horses, saddle horses, ponies, horses in harness, roadsters, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, and hunters. Entries close June 11, and should be addressed to John W. Patten, Secretary, Devon, Penn.

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William McGuigan announces that Bannockburn's first start will be in the American Derby. The colt has been doing very well of late, but then catarrhal trouble is not entirely overcome in a week or a month. The stable's main reliance now is the four-year-old Boanerges, who has developed into a very useful bread winner.

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Suisun, somewhat noted as a two-year-old, has been retired for good. She has been sent to the farm of Clay & Woodford.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Many Oarsmen Turned Out Yesterday and the River Was Dotted with Pleasure Craft.

The ideal weather of yesterday brought Harlem River oarsmen out in full force, and from early till late the river was dotted with pleasure craft of every description. Several of the crews who rowed in the Memorial Day regatta and intend to keep in training for the Long Island and Middle States Regattas were on the water during the day, but most of the rowing done was for pleasure. About all of the clubs launched their four and eight oared barges and took parties of friends either to High Bridge or College Point. The smaller boats were also in demand, especially the single gigs. Altogether it was the best and liveliest Sunday on the river so far this season.

One of the first barges to appear was the Nassau Boat Club's new eight. It was manned by Pye, bow; MacCrodden, No. 2; Horstman, No. 3; La Gost, No. 4; Cool, No. 5; Blunt, No. 6; Powers, No. 7; Capt. Vilmar, stroke, and Reynolds, coxswain. A trip was made through the Harlem Kills to College Point, where on landing Capt. Vilmar was informed that the Nassaus was the first barge that had arrived there this season. After dinner a game of ball was played, and on the way home the Nassau barge met the Dauntless Boat Club's eight, and an exciting race followed. The Nassau barge was too fast for its opponent, and reached home and had been housed before the Dauntless eight came up the river.

Capt. Binzen and C. Haines, the Metropolitan double, who won the junior event so handily in the Memorial Day regatta, were seen on the water during the morning taking a practice spin. Both men are in excellent condition, and intend to continue regular training. They will probably enter the Long Island regatta on July 15. Another Metropolitan double crew that will enter the same regatta is composed of Dr. E. Monohan and W. W. Clark. They started training yesterday.

The Crescent Boat Club was well represented, and during the afternoon a barge party was made up and a ten-mile spin enjoyed. The boat, which carried about a dozen passengers, was manned by W. McKeon, bow; Anderson, No. 2; Barlmetz, No. 3; Silsbee, No. 4; Lyman, No. 5; Metzger, No. 6; O'Grady, No. 7; McKeon, stroke, and Handebode, coxswain.

All of the Friendship Boat Club's craft were in use, including the four-oared barge, which made a trip to Flushing Bay manned by a crew composed of C. Jarco, bow; J. Jarco, No. 2; R. Weisker, No. 3; G. Trogar, stroke, and Capt. Brown, coxswain.

The Metropolitans also had a four-oared barge out, with a crew composed of L. Wall, bow; J. Chichenio, No. 2; J. Dargan, No. 3; P. Lynch, stroke, and D. Clemens, coxswain.

The Bohemian Boat Club's senior eight was out for a practice spin both morning and afternoon, and it is believed that the crew will continue training and make another attempt to recover lost honors in the Fall regattas.

Many of the Nonpariel men were out during the day, as well as crews from the Union and Lone Star Boat Clubs.

The first of a series of three races open only to members of the Nassau Boat Club was rowed Saturday afternoon over the regular mile course from Central Bridge to Gates's lumber dock. The winner of the most points in the three races, six counting for first, five for second, and so on, will be presented with a new single shell. Saturday's race was a remarkably good one, and Reynolds only won first place by half a boat's length, Blunt being a very close second. Powers was third, Davis fourth, Pye fifth, and MacCrodden sixth. The second race will be rowed Thursday, June 9, and the final June 15.

The members of the Harlem Rowing Club expect to get an eight-oared crew together for the Middle States Regatta.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club's four-oared gig crew which made such a splendid showing in the Memorial Day regatta, winning their event easily, will continue training, and it is expected will be entered in the Long Island regatta.

YALE CREW AT NEW LONDON.

Bob Cook Says the Men Are in Poor Shape Physically.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 5.—W. A. Slater's steam yacht Eleanor arrived at Gales Ferry this afternoon. On board were the Yale 'Varsity crew coach, Bob Cook, and John Kennedy, the boat builder. Mr. Cook reported several of the crew in poor shape physically, all suffering from heavy colds caused by exposure in the recent wet weather. Wyckes, who is at No. 2, had to remain in the hospital in New Haven. The crew will start out for practice in the morning and will probably be in good condition when they are pitted against Harvard and Cornell in the four-mile race June 22.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

Baron Rothschild's Le Roi de Soleil Wins the French Race.

PARIS, June 5.—The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run at Longchamps to-day, and was won by Baron de Rothschild's Le Roi de Soleil. M. J. de Bremond's Gardefeu was second, and M. Edmond Blanc's Cazabat third.

There were seventeen starters, including the American horse Archduke II.

The Grand Prix de Paris is of 200,000f., for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1895, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000f. each, 600f. forfeit, and 500f. forfeit only if declared by 10 P. M. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100f. only if declared by the 2d of May, 1898; the second to receive 20,000f. and the third 10,000f. out of the stakes. Distance about one mile and seven furlongs.

The Dixon-Santry Fight.

The twenty-round fight between George Dixon and Eddie Santry of Chicago, which will be decided at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, to-night, is creating some interest. There will be but one preliminary twelve-round bout at 130 pounds, between Charles Miner of this city and James Clare of Long Island City. Charles White will referee both contests.

Burial of Capt. H. B. Noble.

WEST POINT, June 5.—Capt. H. B. Noble, retired, died in Dresden, Germany, April 15. To-day his body arrived here and was buried with military honors. The Academic Band in full dress, followed the caisson, upon which, wrapped in the Stars and Stripes, rested Capt. Noble's body. The battalion of cadets marched behind with reversed arms. Over the grave a volley was fired by a detachment of cavalry.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Civil causes; jury.

60—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
111—Schnitz vs. Detwiller & Street F. W. Co.
150—United States vs. Dwyer.
112—Haeuptner vs. Detwiller & Street F. W. Co.
138—Flinn vs. Cons. Am. Reduction Co.
143—Poynton vs. Manhattan R. W. Co.
153—Siegall vs. Lieutand.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. I. Co.
22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flannagan.
53—Spinelli vs. Norton.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
164—Swancoat vs. Remsen.
116—Charles D. Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—William A. Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
7—Carey vs. Fearing.
8—Schenck vs. Sun Co.
16—United States vs. Barnet.
18—Same vs. same.
20—Same vs. same.
25—Schenck vs. Press Pub. Co.
29—Same vs. Evening Post Co.
33—Same vs. Tribune.
35—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
48—Schenck vs. Morning Journal.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
58—Same vs. same.
80—Coe Brass M. Co. vs. Cooper.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Will meet to-day at 10:30 A. M. to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Springer vs. Tompkins.
2—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
3—People ex rel. Sire vs. Coler.
4—People ex rel. Plimes vs. same.
5—People ex rel. Greenberg vs. same.
6—People ex rel. Peters vs. same.
7—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
8—Haskin vs. Murray.
9—In re Brooks.
10—Grenner vs. Grenner.
11—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
12—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
13—Powell vs. McBride.
14—Ehrlich vs. Skriwanek.
15—Meryes vs. Ringler.
16—Opperman vs. Opperman.
17—Daily vs. Hoarman.
18—Mahon vs. Yuengling.
19—Shepard vs. Shepard.
20—M. C. Boynton Co. vs. Reiss.
21—Muxlow vs. Hyatt.
22—Hatfield vs. Hatfield
23—Copeland vs. Clark.
24—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
25—Bachman Brewing Co. vs. McCabe.
26—Hirshfield vs. Stokes.
27—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.
28—Baxter vs. John.
29—Secord vs. Kneade.
30—Dickinson vs. Earle.
31—In re. Dickson.
32—Touns vs. McNulty.
33—Wokal vs. Wokal.
34—Kenny vs. Salisbury.
35—Listenstein vs. Hammerstein.
36—Larned vs. Witte Water Placer Co.
37—German Savings Bank vs. Steinmann.
38—Koch vs. Hartman.
39—Stevens vs. Steiber.
40—Toscani vs. Avon.
41—In re Fitzsimmons.
42—In re St. Nicholas Av.
43—In re Julianna St. and Elliott Av.
44—In re Reisenberg.
45—Boggis vs. First Presbyterian Church of Harlem.
46—Butler vs. City of New York.
47—In re Lawrence.
48—Schulz vs. Hoppel.
49—23d Ward Land Imp. Co. vs. Hastings.
50—In re Troy.
51—In re Paterson.
52—People, &c., vs. Lloyd.
53—Sabater vs. Sabater.
54—Jerome vs. Thrope.
55—In re Bond.
56—Rossman vs. Seaver.
57—People vs. Patton.
58—Same vs. Krum.
59—Patterson vs. Patterson.
60—Courter vs. Traphagen.
61—Alcott vs. Vulree.
62—Judd vs. Lankota.
63—Nathan vs. Kings Co. Furniture Co.
64—Clark vs. same.
65—Dawson vs. same.
66—Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. vs. same.
67—People ex rel. Shields vs. Scannell.
68—People, &c., vs. Berger.
69—Bissell vs. Bissell.
70—Katz vs. Katz.
71—Schlassheimer vs. Fry.
72—Levy vs. Egler.
73—Badger Paper Co. vs. Waller.
74—Liepka vs. Liepka.
75—Seymour vs. Mills.
76—Lindsay vs. Treu.
77—In re 80th St.
78—In re Dominick, Clark & Broome Sts.
79—Midgley vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
80—Trezevant vs. Trezevant.
81—McCrellis vs. Daniels.
82—Hazard vs. Hazard.
83—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
84—Hartman vs. Hartman.
85—Emerald & Hiddenite Mining Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
86—In re Jaeger.
87—In re Williams.
88—In re Bartlett.
89—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass. vs. Meyer.
90—Daly vs. Williams.
91—Doolittle vs. Hawley Box & Lumber Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Matter of La Fontaine Av.
2—Matter of Loring Place.
3—Conaty vs. Conaty.
4—Mahler vs. Morris.
5—Bjork vs. Bjork.
6—Matter of firehouse, (Scofield Av.)
7—Matter of firehouse, (Broome St.)
8—Matter of school site, (23d St.)
9—Union Trust Co. vs. Shafer.
10—Dunham vs. Ginsberg.
11—Burby vs. Lewin.
12—Sbarboro vs. Health Department.
13—Bernard vs. Bernard.
14—Lanier vs. Milliken.
15—Gushee vs. City of New York.
16—Stahlnecker vs. Gerding.
17—Matthews vs. Cole.
18—Steinhardt vs. Hinkle.
19—Koelsch vs. Koelsch.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Lewis vs. Russell.
22—Cassileth vs. Cassileth.
23—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
24—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
25—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Schmitt.
26—Same vs. Wagner.
27—Montgomery vs. City of New York.
28—Seymour vs. Mills.
29—Mott vs. Thompson.
Demurrers—
771—Spies vs. Munroe.
Preferred Causes—
6930—Meek vs. Shaw.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.
6843—Warren vs. Norris.
6908—Steeves vs. Steiber.
772—Ryckman vs. Brown.
773—Reeves vs. Bushby.
774—Jerome vs. Sanshawe.
775—Davis vs. Bushby.
776—Tynberg vs. Reis.
777—Gilbert vs. Ackerman.
778—Hall vs. Millard.
779—Smyth vs. Western Zinc Co.
780—Pierland Miller Eng. Co. vs. Worden.
781—Austen vs. Denslow.
782—Gould vs. Edison Illum. Co.
783—Goddard vs. Marks.
784—Stromberg vs. Arbeiter-Zeitung Pub. Co.
785—Communipaw Coal Co. vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co.
786—Mt. Morris Bank vs. 23d Ward Bank.
787—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Gale.
788—Johnson vs. Simers.
789—Ernest vs. Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co.
790—Ernest vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
791—Olsen vs. Albinger.
792—Palser vs. King.
793—Hoge vs. Byers.
794—Omwake vs. same.
795—Wiedman vs. same.
796—Downey vs. same.
797—Polson vs. same.
798—Morris vs. same.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
747—Asiel vs. Central Trust Co.
4711—Kempson vs. Slator.
6921—Queen vs. Weaver.
6826—Warner vs. Wallach.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6632—Western Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6071—Delafield vs. Van Kleek.
6664—Barnett vs. Freudenthal.
6528—Bates vs. Morgan.
3327—Merritt vs. Merritt.
5955—Richter vs. The Mayor, &c.
6504—Crans vs. Crans.
6611—Olsson vs. Mullen.
6543—Miller vs. Leo.
6018—Welch vs. Hasbrouck.
6642—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6646—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
6676—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Western Assur. Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Am. Assur. Co.
6681—Berger vs. Berger.
6764—McElheny vs. Whitman.
4851—Leibinger vs. Stulz.
6622—Arnoux vs. Arnoux.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
5833—Holomany vs. Nat. Slavonic Society.
6560—Miller vs. Silverman.
3920—Muller vs. Silverman.
6336—Haines vs. Haines & Co.
5717—Abeles vs. Abeles.
6503—Stafford vs. Carrigan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raitz.
5451—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.
1184—Parsons vs. Teeter.
1966—Walker vs. Rosswig.
6455—Davies vs. Davies.
1826—Munro vs. Phila. Warehouse Co.
6640—Smith vs. Wightman.
5085—Potter vs. Collis.
6092—Eno vs. Christ.
6553—Rubin vs. Rubin.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nubel.
6653—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
6318—Leon vs. Leon.
6319—Same vs. same.
5461—Nehibas vs. Nehibas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.———, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Hopey for the People.

1—Lewis Pullerson.
2—Joseph Zaccaro.
3—Thomas Walsh.
4—Timothy Collins.
5—Pietro Indelli.
6—Philip Ryan.
7—The Metropolitan Traction.
8—Robert Hoey, John Brown, and Thomas Cosgrove.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
16416—Ianuzzi vs. Met. St. Ry.
15942—Graney vs. Bolger.
16000—Olwell vs. Met. St. Ry.
16345—Stedman vs. Bonnell.
16526—Clark vs. Riter & Conley Co.
16533—Kelly vs. Southard.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16156—Hodges vs. Westcott Express Co.
15136—Levin vs. Mayor, &c.
16102—Rizzolo vs. Erie R. R.
16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
16450—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
16570—Franklin National Bank vs. Lewis.
16571—Same vs. same.
16065—Finn vs. Murray.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15081—Simon vs. Ellinger.
15520—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
15586—De Forge vs. Thomas.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16295—Comins vs. Coler.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8468—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal Association.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. Street Ry.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
10708—Malay vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Co.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
8652—Ascheman vs. Weil.
7359—Oser vs. Met. St. Railway.
10583—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Clemmons.
10637—Wiggin vs. J. W. O'Bannon Co.
10684—Lesser vs. Moss.
10730—Rothmund vs. Martin.
10764—Dembinsky vs. Schmulewitz.
10765—Same vs. same.
10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Railway.
10830—Byrnes vs. U. S. Leather Co.
10880—Boardman vs. Kinney.
6137—Marasco vs. Agoglio.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
10811—Price vs. Burnham.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry.
11129—Wimpfheimer vs. Amer. Credit Indemnity Co.
11408—Wolf vs. Levy.
11423—Brainerd S. & H. Quarry Co. vs. Van Schaick.
11424—Same vs. Van Schaick.
11425—Same vs. Van Schaick.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

3467—Moyer vs. Kraus.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
8920—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9395—Crowell vs. Block.
11084—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8564—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
10858—Hartvigson vs. Bryant.
7094—Myer vs. Gallon.
9768—F. A. Stokes Co. vs. Moss Engraving Co.
9325—Case vs. Washburn.
8612—Conners vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10009—Homan vs. Michael.
4739—Totten vs. Campbell.
5928—Neuman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9183—Smith vs. Mayor, &c.
9678—Brignole vs. Lazzari.
9610—Same vs. same.
11114—Fillipini vs. Lazzari.
9832—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
10994—Govin vs. Dickey.
10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
7882—Farrel vs. N. Y. Press Co.
11277—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
11486—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Wellington Typewriter Co.
8914—Cohn vs. D. Mayer Brewing Co.
7561—Hauptner vs. The Mayor, &c.
6525—Quinn vs. 3d Av. R. R.
68—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c.
11413—Muldoon vs. same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1382—Contested will of Annie Sutherland.
1384—Contested will of Sumner Flagg.
Wills for probate:
At 10:30 A. M.:
Amalia E. Lander.
Mary E. Butman.
Louis Pfeffer.
George D. Bayaud.
At 2 P. M.:
Christian Hanfeld.
Philip B. Niles.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills. Case on.

1328—Jemima Payne.
1376—James O'Hara.
1353—Philip R. Underhill.
1338—Peter Tracey.
1344—Ann Sheldon.
1357—Bernard J. Steiner
1370—Revocation will of Maria Ritter Manning.
1386—Ruby Tilden Paine.
1387—Frederick Kessler.
1388—Victor Durant.
1389—Revocation will of Mauritz F. H. De Haas.
1390—Jeremiah Trexler.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be argued. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5089—Johnson vs. Merriman.
5090—Browne vs. same.
5091—Holey vs. same.
5133—Gebauer vs. same.
2256—Strauss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
541—Mikes vs. same.
1121—McWilliams vs. McArthur.
901—Cowen vs. Feldstein.
902—Simon vs. same.
413—Levitsky vs. Kaizer.
574—Veit vs. Aberles.
654—Kirchberg vs. Automaton Piano Co.
3632½—Morris vs. Lyons.
142—Murphy vs. Kierns.
556—Frank vs. Boehmert.
710—E. L. Goddard Co. vs. Tucker.
364—Daly vs. O'Neill.
312—Cutler vs. Price.
1069—Riley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
314—First Nat. Bank vs. Gilmer.
4632—Timpone vs. D., D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
972—Way vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
652—Roberts vs. Van Raitz.
5084—Grant vs. Mahler.
619—Arden vs. Mansfield.
987—Kirby vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
900—Regensberg vs. Lowenstein.
924—Bach vs. Pfaff.
446—Fox vs. Uhlig.
724—Cohen vs. Lynch.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
937—Marthaler vs. Hellbrun.
1043—Oberman vs. Balback.
1059—Quigley vs. Easton-Amboy R. R. Co.
833—Kiernan vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Eisler vs. Richman.
4921—Lanahan vs. Boesa.
473—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
474—Lake vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinski.
1016—Zeltner vs. Botti's' & Mfg. Ass'n.
1077—Browns vs. Stewart.
110—Weil vs. Kearn.
111—Dunham vs. same.
656—Conway vs. Stevens.
284—Brown vs. Wilson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5227½—Denehy vs. McCloud.
1124—Zilch vs. Wood.
1125—Ellison vs. Stevens.
1125½—Unnever vs. Kelley.
1126—Dol vs. Kohstadt.
1127—Marks vs. Goldberg.
1128—Folsom vs. Winters.
1129—Philip Zang Brewing Co. vs. Jackson.
1130—Haas vs. Cane.
1131—Fairchild vs. Van Horne.
1140—Keeley vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1140½—Lange vs. same.
1141—Whitehead Bros. & Co. vs. Smack.
1142—O'Brien vs. Hassler.
1143—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Ally.
1145—Snow, Church & Co. vs. McDonald.
1146—Bendit vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1147—Donohue vs. Sanative Refuse Co.
1148—Kaiser vs. George Ringler & Co.
1132—Moreela vs. Caputo.
1133—Jackson vs. Raupt.
1135—Windolph vs. Divers.
1136—Briesen vs. Jacques.
1137—Koppel vs. Cohen.
1138—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Heeseman.
1144—Same vs. same.
1149—Richardson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1150—McGinness vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1151—Brooks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1152—Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III. O'Dwyer, J. Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1102—Savage vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele.
969—Barkley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1082—Hyman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1086—Cohen vs. same.
432—Banzhof vs. Ludwig.
4864—Ridolphus vs. Herrlich.
694—Meyer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4815½—Staats vs. Hausling.
5033—Rosenberg vs. Tauser.
4507—Rosenberg vs. Rathbun.
981—Miller vs. Man. Ry. Co.
5094—Koeppel vs. Standard Caster & Wheel Co.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
992—Hoetzel vs. Weil.
1828—Grazinowski vs. List.
966—Meceli vs. Teutelbaum.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
624—Rao vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
273—Piser vs. Levy.
1073—Sganga vs. Sollinger.
684—O'Reilly vs. Garrick.
681—Higgins vs. Quinn.
1064—Silman vs. Conway.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
947—Young vs. Ackerman.
370—Klein vs. Mastin.
5202½—Pohalski vs. Tamsen.
922—Schwartz vs. Northwestern Life Assn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5108—Halloran vs. Glass.
5043—Skinner s. Brown.
5016—Bank Building Co. vs. Reed.
4517—Sommers vs. Hyams.
5165—Rosenbaum vs. Moonelis.
4891—Comfort vs. Garman.
5229½—Hartog vs. N. Y. Terminal Steam Laundry Co.
5050—Nathan vs. Campbell.
5046—Schultz vs. Ficken.
4570—Anderson vs. Harron.
4542—Hohenstein vs. O'Neill.
313—Weidenfeld vs. Ludwich.
3093—Journal of Commerce vs. Northrup.
3217—Campbell vs. Mercantile Co-op. Bank.
3553—Tamsen vs. Wilson.
4566—Anderson vs. McCoy.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills.
4380—Taussig vs. Ascher.
4314—Thorne vs. Goodridge.
4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
4022—Heimerdinger vs. Carples.
4236—Mitchell-Vance Co. vs. Steinmann.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
1588—A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
2802—Zann vs. Bissell.
4628—Dougherty vs. Mahon.
4518—Fried vs. Kassel.
3952—Zeigfeld vs. Hammerstein.
4876—Dimond vs. Teller.
4854—Westoott vs. Samuel.
4772—Klezner vs. Grossman.
4569—Hunter vs. Taylor.
4866—Carstairs vs. Barrett.
2503—Farley vs. Frecher.
4958—Clapp vs. Campbell.
4872—Seaman vs. Murtha.
4911—Heimerdinger vs. Sanderson.
5025—Elias vs. Levi.
5028—Eckhardt vs. Garman.
4979—Dommerich vs. Dahlman.
3571—Tamsen vs. Jacobs.
4523—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Sire.
3955—Rawitzer vs. Schreyer.
4291—Killough vs. Anderson.
4908—Enge vs. Schoeffel.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolsteiner.
4158—Reiss vs. Loensohn.
4046—Brande vs. Tim.
4934—Standard National Bank vs. Clarke.
4820—Zoccolo vs. Bloom.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1152.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Herman for the People.

1—Max Stahl, Thony Velten.
2—Joseph McAfee.
3—Ida Wilson.
4—James R. Warren.
5—Francisco La Rosa.
6—Frederick Miller.
7—George Scully.
8—Gertrude Minkerson.
9—Tony Belletiri.
10—Michael Matucio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Hennessy for the People.

1—Adolph Lefkowitz.
2—Nathan Kroleck.
3—James O'Brien.
4—Harry Connors.
5—Alexander Loewenthal.
6—John J. Long.
7—John Donaldson, Jr.
8—Thomas Murray.
9—Frank Heusler.
10—George Hayes.
11—Allan Kavanagh.
12—Nicola D'Aliva.
13—Henry Johnson.
14—James O'Connor, James Bradley.
15—Bernard Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gray for the People.

1—William Holmes, Edward Callum, John Lillis.
2—Adolph Grady, Valentine Rhodes.
3—Samuel Shore.
4—Joseph H. Jones.
5—Ambrose Frizzell, Frank Carey.
6—Frank Miller.
7—Louis Silverstone.
8—William F. Akins, Jr.
9—William McDonald.
10—Samuel Tatarsky.
11—David Coffey, Frederick Dorhman.
12—Arthur Irvin.
13—James Witteman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—John Craven.
2—Frank Fourcade, Francois Caranto.
3—Peter A. Simmons.
4—Herman Grossman.
5—Thomas Farrell, John Dempsey.
6—Mamie Stewart.
7—James Byrnes.
8—Leon Galloway.
9—John Bartlett.
10—John Feuchtter.
11—Frederick Simpson.
12—Lizzie Miller.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.

Patrick Gorman, Robert L. Latimer, John F. Brown, Cornelius P. Buckley, Timothy Ferris, John J. King, perjury; Theodore Steinburg, burglary; John Canavan, robbery; William Tuttle, grand larceny; Joseph Rosik, assault; Thomas A. Bedell, bigamy; Adam Pfeiffer, George Rush, Thomas Matthews, malicious mischief.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Simonson vs. Stube—Samuel Wasserman. Schwab vs. Falger—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Phillips vs. Heeseman—A. A. Elsberg.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar.

Non-Enumerated.
6—Fifer vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
108—Matter of Gagnon.
101—Miller vs. King.
122—Naab vs. Stewart.
88—People vs. Jewel.
128—People vs. Kings Co. Traction Co.
129—People vs. Kings Co. Traction Co.
130—Lee vs. Gleason.
131—Schehr vs. Gleason.
132—Jones vs. Feltner.
133—Percival vs. Cram.
134—Requa vs. Neubrand
135—Rae vs. York.
136—Rigney vs. Delehanty.
137—Haggerty vs. Delehanty.
138—Closier vs. Delehanty.
139—Van Allen vs. Dunton.
140—Laes vs. Everard Breweries.
142—German-American vs. Mayers.
143—Yellow Pine vs. Lehigh Valley.
144—Jurgens vs. Tum Suden.
145—Jauncey vs. Bard.
147—Campbell vs. Friedlander.
148—Matter of Grab.
149—Crossman vs. Wyckoff.
150—Matter of Teese.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Hirschberg, J.—Calendar of appeals from municipal Courts. Demurrers.

560—Bristor vs. Kretz.
561—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Richardson.
562—McCormick vs. McCormick.
563—Doane vs. Doane et al.
564—Doane vs. Doane et al.
565—Grinfield vs. Straub.
566—Hallett vs. B'lyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R. Co.
567—Cradock vs. McHugh.
568—Cradock vs. Palmer.
569—Farrell vs. State Electric Light & Power Co.
570—Farrell vs. State Electric Light & Power Co.
571—The People vs. Willis et al.
573—Bierschenck vs. King et al.
574—Bierschenck vs. King et al.
575—Pope et al. vs. Killey.
576—Hadden vs. Kings Co. Traction Co.

General Calendar.
686—Smith vs. Elliott.
102—Merritt vs. Bunker.
482—Gorth vs. Weissmantel.
481—Elmore vs. Elmore.
519—McNamara vs. Conley.
522—Kimball vs. Beyer.
528—Hunter vs. Koch.
502—Burger vs. Graves.
503—Jones vs. Graves.
491—Hooker vs. Hooker.
533—Bertina vs. Bertina.
172—Heyman vs. Suden.
359—Forbell, Jr., vs. Suringar.
559—Castagneto vs. Castagneto.
232—Kordman vs. Kuentzel.
382—Gastmeyer vs. Cohen.
495—McCord vs. Kent.
497—McCord vs. Kent.
498—McCord vs. Kent.
145—Overton vs. Duryea.
484—Robbins vs. Bull.
453—Barry vs. Guenard.
467—Angel vs. Methodist Protestant Church.
552—Debevoise vs. Debevoise.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Monday: The wills of Elizabeth M. Nelson, Jacob Gassama, Jonathan Brownell, Isaac Trimble, Eliza Sutherland, Elizabeth Herbert, Benjamin Bryer, Franz Scharding.

The accounting of Herman Rornahrens, Nancy E. Palmer, John F. Steilin.

The estates of Mary O'Neil, Phebe A. Hubbell, Catharine E. Carberry.

The revocation of letters testamentary of Samuel Morris.

The revocation of letters of administration of Alexander M. Christaller.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—36—Will of Kunnigunda Humpft.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

Patrick Gorman, Robert L. Latimer, John F. Brown, Cornelius P. Buckley, Timothy Ferris, and John J. King, perjury; Theodore Steinberg, burglary; John Canavan, robbery; William Tuttle, grand larceny; Joseph Rosek, assault; Thomas A. Bedell, bigamy; Adam Pfeiffer, George Rush, and Thomas Matthews, malicious mischief.

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NEUTRALITY.

Although our war with Spain has thus far been carried on by the sea power exclusively it has given but trifling annoyance to the ships of neutral powers. It affords a striking proof of the beneficence of the Treaty of Paris, to which both belligerents have conformed in fact and by express declaration, except that Spain has reserved the right of privateering, but without exercising it. The right to search neutral vessels on the high seas is unimpaired, but there has been almost no occasion for its exercise. We visited the French steamer Lafayette because she was attempting, after warning, to run the blockade, and we seized the British steamer Restormel with a contraband cargo of coal with which she was entering the harbor of Santiago de Cuba to relieve CERVERA'S fleet. Several neutral vessels have been spoken by our warships in order to ascertain the nationality and character, and we have chased a few that have not paid us the courtesy of stopping to make themselves known. Spain has been so indifferently equipped for visit and search or seizure, or has been so put to it to keep out of the way of SAMPSON and SCHLEY that she has given neutral ships no trouble.

The behavior of the belligerents toward the neutral and friendly powers, therefore, has been exceptionally correct and innocuous. If it have no better result, our quarrel with Spain illustrates in a convincing manner the wisdom of the modern practice of confining the inconveniences of war so far as possible to the actual belligerents. That is the aim of the Treaty of Paris. Its principles are controlling in the present conflict, although neither Spain nor the United States signed the treaty.

The converse relation, the behavior of the neutrals toward the belligerents, is not less correct and satisfactory. The proclamations and declarations of neutrality, of which there are now considerably more than a score, are all of them unreserved, while some are unusually detailed and specific. They satisfy the full requirements of modern international law. It is not enough that a neutral Government be impartial between the belligerents, freely furnishing to one the same aid and support it furnishes to the other. It must give no aid or support to either in its war operations. It must hold itself entirely apart from the conduct of hostilities. This principle is well illustrated by the rule as to coal. A belligerent ship in a neutral harbor is not allowed to take on coal enough to fight with, but only enough to take her to her nearest home port, and as a protection against acts of bad faith it is usually laid down that such a ship once coaled for a home port may not be allowed to coal again within three months.

Great Britain's proclamation of neutrality is, as usual, the most full and specific. Not only is her sea-borne commerce more extended than that of any other power, thus exposing her to reprisal, but she has had a costly lesson in the Alabama case. The Queen's proclamation of April 26 directs a due observance of the rules of Article 6 of the Treaty of Washington, which were the agreed basis of the Geneva arbitration. These rules declare that "a neutral Government is bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace," to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war, such vessel having been specially adapted in whole or in part within such jurisdiction for such warlike use; not to permit either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations, or for renewing its supplies or arms, and to use due diligence to prevent any violation of these obligations by persons within its jurisdiction. To these rules, which are given in full in the proclamation, are appended the British laws against foreign enlistments, and against illegal ship building and illegal expeditions. It is an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person within her Majesty's dominions to build a ship for the naval service of a foreign State at war with a power friendly to Great Britain, or to issue a commission to any ship having reason to believe that it is intended for such service, or to equip such a ship, or to dispatch or allow to be dispatched such a ship.

This is perfect neutrality. Nevertheless, there appears to be nothing in the proclamation or in the acts to interfere with private trade in ships, even in warships, as an article of commerce. A British ship broker may sell to a Spanish or American buyer any sort of ship and may deliver the same, subject, of course, to the risk of capture, without involving his Government in a violation of neutrality. The British Government takes no cognizance of such traffic beyond the fair warning of the proclamation that it will give no protection against capture.

As the right of the subject to sell ships, even warships, to a belligerent seems at first sight to be incompatible with the decree of his Government forbidding the building, equipping, fitting out, arming, commissioning, and dispatching of such ships, it will be interesting to examine the distinction made by the law, a somewhat nice distinction, it must be said, but a sound one in the public interest.

Sir TRAVERS TWISS declared that he could find in the law of nations no rule which required a nation to forbid its citizens to sell armed ships to a belligerent. The resolution adopted in 1875 by the Institute of International Law, which was opposed by Sir TRAVERS TWISS and Profs. BERNARD and LORIMER, while it forbade neutral Governments to sell ships of war to belligerents, declared that they were required only to see that their subjects did not put such ships at the disposition of a belligerent "in their ports or the waters of their jurisdiction." This means merely that the ship privately sold to a belligerent must be transferred on the high seas or elsewhere than in the ports of the seller's country. Judge STORY of the United States Supreme Court, whose opinion in the case of the Independencia del Sud is quoted by Sir TRAVERS TWISS, held that although it was established that the ship, although armed as a vessel of war, was sent to Buenos Ayres, she was sent as an article of commerce, a contraband article, it is true, but not sent in violation of our laws or of our neutrality as a Nation. "There is nothing in our laws nor in the law of nations," he declared, "that forbids our citizens to send armed ships as well as munitions of war to foreign ports in order to sell them there." It is a commercial enterprise which no nation is obliged to interdict, and which exposes the persons engaging in it to the ordinary risks and penalties of contraband. In the Santissima Trinidad case our Supreme Court held: "Sending armed vessels and munitions of war to the ports of a belligerent for sale as articles of commerce is not prohibited by the law of nations or by the laws of the United States, though it may render the property liable to confiscation."

It appears to be an established principle of international law, therefore, that while a neutral nation forbids its citizens to build, fit out, arm, or equip within its jurisdiction any vessel intended for use in war by a belligerent, it permits them freely to sell such ships as an article of commerce which may be consigned to the purchaser subject to risk of seizure as contraband by the other belligerent.

The policy of this distinction is dictated by the desire not to permit war to interfere with neutral commerce. The legal theory of the distinction may be made clear by an illustration from private life and municipal law. A gunsmith may lawfully sell a gun to one of his neighbors although he be well aware that a deadly feud exists between the purchaser and another neighbor. But if he constructs to order and fits up a spring gun arrangement or other deadly device unmistakably intended for homicidal use and capable of no other, he makes himself liable to indictment as an accessory to the crime. The gun, a staple article of commerce, is equally adapted to hunting or homicide. The law does not require the tradesman to inquire of his customer to which use he intends to put it. But a spring gun has no innocent use. There is no room for the benefit of the doubt to be given, and, what is more important, the presumption is overwhelming that the purchaser intends to use it directly and immediately against his enemy. The gunsmith who constructs it, therefore, becomes directly a party to the preparations expressly made for a specific criminal act, and the law holds him responsible. Between a warship sold in the ordinary course of trade and a warship built or fitted out to order the distinction is less obvious, still warships have other uses than fighting. They are much used in ceremonial observances and in formal errands between sovereigns. But when a shipbuilder in time of war receives from one of the belligerents an order to build a torpedo boat the presumption is strong that the craft is intended for immediate and specific warlike use. The builder becomes therefore directly a party to the conflict, and this his Government forbids him to do. It does not forbid his selling in the ordinary course of business any ship, complete or incomplete, which he may happen to have on hand. In the ruling cases it is laid down that "it is an indictable offense to be concerned in counseling or aiding a specific attack, but not an indictable offense to be concerned in selling the arms with which the attack is to be made."

"Trade in arms and munitions of war may, of course, be freely carried on with belligerents, subject to risk of capture as contraband. So of coal, which Great Britain refuses to allow to be supplied to our warships in her ports, save in quantities sufficient to take the ship to its nearest home port, although she permits coal undoubtedly intended for our warships to be shipped as an article of merchandise from the Dominion of Canada to San Francisco without interference. The dispatches reported the other day that large quantities of arms and munitions of war were being shipped from France across the Pyrenees into Spain, and that the Government of France made no attempt to stop the traffic. Why should it interfere? There is nothing in the law of nations that makes such commerce with a belligerent a violation of neutrality.

It is interesting to note, however, that the proclamation of neutrality by Japan contains an imperial ordinance relating to the present war which forbids Japanese subjects and foreigners resident in Japan to sell, purchase, charter, arm, or equip ships with the object of supplying them to one or the other of the belligerent powers. Holland also forbids its citizens "to export arms and ammunition or other war material to the parties at war." Portugal excludes contraband of war from the articles permitted to be conveyed under the Portuguese flag. It is of course competent for a sovereign to go beyond the strict requirements of the law of nations in imposing rules of neutrality upon his subjects in time of war. The British and American theory uniformly favors freedom of commerce, and permits trade with belligerents to any extent short of transactions which would make the merchant a direct party to acts of war, or would involve the use of their neutral waters as a base.

The present war, it is gratifying to note, is carried on in the modern spirit and in accordance with modern principles. Neutral commerce is practically undisturbed and private individuals and non-combatants in Spain and the United States are subjected to the minimum of annoyance, save where, as at San Juan, non-combatants, by consenting to dwell near fortifications, consciously and deliberately expose themselves to danger. On the other hand, the obligations of neutrality have been strictly observed by all the other powers. The fighting and its consequences are confined as strictly as possible to the armed forces of the belligerents.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate sends back the Revenue bill to the House in a somewhat confused shape, but the probabilities are, we should say, that the House will accept the duty on tea, strike out the silly seigniorage provision, and make few other important changes. In that case the Senate is likely to agree, and the law will be substantially on the lines we have already described. That is to say, the increased revenue actually provided by new taxation will not be much more than enough to meet the deficit caused by the Dingley law and by the falling off of revenue due to the depressing influence of the war. The real war expenses will be met mainly and almost wholly by loans, short and long.

On its final passage in the Senate the bill received a majority of 20, the vote being 48 to 28. Among its supporters were 7 Democrats, 1 Populist, and 1 Silver Republican. Even had these all voted against the bill there would still have been a majority of 2. Their action was, however, patriotic, and they deserve to be remembered. They were: Democrats, CAFFERY, Louisiana; GORMAN, Maryland; LINDSAY, Kentucky; MCENERY, Louisiana; MITCHELL, Wisconsin; MURPHY, New York, and TURPIE, Indiana; Populist, KYLE, South Dakota, and Silver Republican, MANTLE, Montana.

The votes on the various propositions relating to the currency were mixed. Mr. PETTIGREW thought it was a good time to propose to repeal the law of 1875, under which Mr. CLEVELAND maintained gold payments, and under which, if Congress insists on mixing politics with war measures, Mr. MCKINLEY can carry on the war. He got only 31 votes for his amendment; there were 43 against it. Mr. ALLEN followed in the same line, with an amendment declaring that the Treasury should not have authority to issue bonds to increase the gold reserve or for any other purpose without direction of Congress. He got but 27 votes, with 42 against him. Mr. TURPIE of Indiana wanted to cut out the bond proposition and substitute 2 per cent. Treasury certificates; his proposition was rejected, 28 to 45. Mr. JONES of Arkansas proposed, first, to make the bonds payable any time after issue, and then three years after issue, at the option of the Government. Both propositions were defeated, 31 to 42.

From these votes it will be seen that the Senators are rather confused in their present views on currency and finance, but are probably in a mood to accept the bill as the House will insist upon it. That is not a highly creditable attitude for the Senate to occupy, but we think that it insures the passage of the law without much further delay. For this much let us be thankful.

OUR AUSTRALIAN BROTHERS.

It is not surprising that the Australian Englishmen were deeply stirred and rejoiced by the victory of Commodore DEWEY or that their sympathies are keen with the general American cause. They are, in fact, more nearly allied with our people than any other offspring of the mother country. Like the Americans, they are the builders of a practically independent continental nation. They made much the same venture as our ancestors, they encountered many of the same sort of obstacles, they have worked with narrow means on a like broad scale with similar indomitable energy. If they were not obliged to fight for the large measure of independence and the complete measure of freedom they enjoy, it is because the lesson of the American Colonies was taught and learned in time.

Apart from these general grounds of their sympathy with the United States, it is plain that the victory of DEWEY was calculated to make a strong impression on them. Accustomed as they are to immense distances, Manila, some 1,500 miles from the Australian coast, seems in their near neighborhood, and the thunder of DEWEY'S guns is like the sound of a home voice at their doors. The thing done is to them perfectly natural. That the American Navy should strike its first blow, swift and smashing, on the further side of the globe from its own country the Australians recognize as quite the Anglo-Saxon way. It is the strain of the Norse blood common to their hearts and to ours that makes it possible and makes their hearts beat with joy at our achievement.

Nor is their sentiment unpractical. English sentiment seldom is. They know that they are the advance guard of the English-speaking race, the one organized, disciplined, aggressive English community in the Pacific. They have for a generation watched with anxious vigilance every movement of the European powers that could affect their future as the dominant people in that part of the globe. They believe that it is there that the contest for civilization is to be waged in the future, and it is largely to their influence that is due the imperial policy which Great Britain has slowly been evolving. They regard the appearance of a victorious American squadron in Manila as an earnest of a new alliance in that contest. They understand better than we can as yet understand the significance of the address of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN when he declared in effect that the duty of England was first to strengthen the ties binding the widely separated parts of the empire and second to strengthen those that should link the English-speaking race of whatever nationality. When the Australians sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" instead of "God Save the Queen" in their delight at DEWEY'S work they are moved by a very deep-seated feeling which may affect very substantially the immediate future.

The manly courtesy of Admiral CERVERA toward Mr. HOBSON and his little squad of heroes claims the hearty admiration and gratitude of the American people. It has in it the touch of the better human nature that makes brave men kin, even though they are enemies.

It may occur to those young gentlemen at Harvard and to some of their instructors who have been talking about the sacred duty of cultured men to keep their skins whole, that the case of Assistant Naval Instructor HOBSON—a young man of high culture and distinguished talent —tells against their theory.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some day the people of this town will be persuaded—persuaded that they have rights which surface car companies are bound to respect. One of these rights is to be carried in cars which are suitable to the weather. Away back in March we had a short season of balmy Spring weather, which any person but an idiot must have known was ahead of its time and absolutely certain to be succeeded by a lot of raw wind and rain. Now the people who manage street car lines are not idiots, for they know how to conduct a great business so that it will result in substantial gains to their bank accounts. Yet the moment that balmy weather made its appearance out came the open cars. And they staid out. During all the vile weather of April and May people who did not wish to risk pneumonia had to wait while from five to seven open cars passed them before they were greeted with the sight of a closed car. The season for open cars is now fairly at hand, but looking back over the record of the past eight weeks makes a thoughtful person inclined to ask what special value open cars have to the car companies. It is no use to say that the people prefer open cars. That is a barefaced and pitiable falsehood. In such weather as we had last month people rode in open cars only because they were forced to do that or walk. What is the secret of the official love for open cars? Is it simply a manifestation of the general disposition of street car companies to make people uncomfortable whenever they get a chance?

—In these whistling days of war, when bulletins from no man's land excite the populace, the humors of Chicago receive scant attention. But Chicago forgets not her glory, and continues to be original and piquant in her old familiar way. A few days ago a Chicago doctor advised the use of the hot bath as a treatment for epileptic fits, to which a baby in a hospital chanced to be subject. Now if you were to say to a Chicago man, "Can one get a hot bath in Chicago?" he would instantly, with a flush in his cheek and a gleam of conscious pride in his eye, answer you, "Yes, Sir; the biggest and the hottest in the world." Now the matron of the hospital may not have intended to give that baby the biggest and hottest bath in the world, but she certainly had large ideas of what constituted hotness. Anyhow, the baby was so severely scalded that it died. The parents were naturally annoyed, and they have even decided to sue the Directors of the hospital for damages. The Directors have announced that they will not discharge the matron, but will permit her to retain her position because the boiling of the baby was an accident, such as might occur in any medical institution. This position of the hospital authorities would be amazing if it had been taken in any other city, but the man who is astonished by anything happening in Chicago is innocence personified. But there will undoubtedly be a difference of opinion as to the likelihood of such an "accident" happening in any hospital. The physicians of Paris and Vienna, for example, would mildly suggest that such "accidents" were usually prevented in well-regulated hospitals by the employment of a simple little instrument, for sale at all drug stores, and known as a thermometer.

—People who are in the habit of spending the Summer months at resorts on the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers frequently make the journey to and from their country abodes on the small steamboats which ply those rivers. The trip to New York by these vessels is necessarily slow, because the rivers are not deep and the boats are compelled to move at a very moderate speed lest they disarrange channels, which are by nature coy and fickle. Yet the trip is picturesque and in ordinary circumstances highly agreeable. But in spite of the fact that the Captains of the vessels in the Shrewsbury trade are possessed of almost human intelligence and have been going in and out between the beach and the Highlands for many years, the steamboats have an uncomfortable way of piling themselves up on the shoals and remaining there till the next high tide, never less than five or six hours away, comes and floats them off. This is because the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, unlike other rivers, have their bottoms chiefly on top. A man who will guarantee to pilot a vessel of four feet draught up the Shrewsbury every day for two months without running aground will agree to tell who is the greatest liar in Spain. But there is balm in Gilead. A paternal Government has awakened to the knowledge that, in spite of their idiosyncrasies, the Shrewsbury and its sister are navigable, and have adorned them with several beacon lights. Hereafter perchance the steamboats will have less difficulty in avoiding the treacherous sands and travelers will rise up and call those beacon lights blessed. But the eel fishermen will swear at them.

PERSONAL.

—One of the good stories about the famous painter MEISSONIER, which is not repeated by his recent biographers, is in regard to his experience with a "new rich" gentleman who had erected a private theatre at his château. MEISSONIER was just then at the height of his fame, and was spending months in painting little pictures about 12 by 18 inches and selling them for a thousand francs an inch. The rich man conceived the brilliant idea that what his theatre most needed was a drop curtain painted by the famous MEISSONIER. So he went to the artist's studio and proposed the matter to him. "How large is this curtain to be, Monsieur?" asked MEISSONIER. "It will be 10 meters high and 13 meters wide." "Ah, mon ami," said MEISSONIER amiably, "it will take me thirty years to paint it and it will cost you 30,000,000f." The bargain was not completed.

—Kings and Queens, Dukes and Princes sometimes enjoy themselves much in the same way as the merry populace does in the Park on Sunday. Here is a little account from an English paper of the movements of a distinguished party one afternoon recently. "The Princess of WALES, who was accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of YORK and the Duke and Duchess of FIFE, visited the International Universal Exhibition at Earl's Court yesterday, and quite by chance the same afternoon was chosen for the début of the troupe of Hungarian Minstrels, who, under the baton of LAJOS SERLY, have just arrived from Budapest. Their Royal Highnesses, who were received by Mr. IMRE KIRALFY and other officials, spent the whole afternoon in the building, witnessing from the royal box the wonderfully realistic naval battle in the water arena, and afterward going the round of most of the 'side shows,' including the lilliputian entertainment of Mrs. TOM THUMB, the Javanese troupe, the Electric Theatre, and the Hungarians. The half-past 4 o'clock Hungarian entertainment was cut short for the royal party, which itself was large enough to half fill the diminutive theatre." Just think of "official" IMRE KIRALFY hobnobbing with royalty. Isn't that delightful! Poor BOLOSSY. He was not there to see all that.

—Any old alliance will do, don't you know? EARL SPENCER, at the annual dinner of the Japan Society of London, said in his speech that after the recent occurrences in the East there was not one, he was sure, in England who would not say that Japan occupied a most prominent and important factor for the solution of the Eastern question which was about to come. "No doubt a great change was taking place there, and we were bound to see that Japan must play a very important part in the Eastern politics of the future. She was seeking new fields for her trade competition; she was expanding not only in her naval and military departments but in her commerce. We might find Japan a rival with us, but we should only welcome the competition, and hope that it would only be a friendly competition, and in the future, though it was not the fashion for us to seek a close alliance, we should find ourselves on the same side as Japan. Our interests, so far as he knew, in the East were very much the same as those of Japan, and he hoped in the future, both with regard to commerce and other matters, which concerned the political interests of the time, we should find ourselves on the same side, and in friendly—he would not say alliance—relations with that great country." All this has a strangely familiar sound.

CURRENT NOTES.

Complaints are rife of thefts by pickpockets within the sacred limits of the public library of Boston, and it has become necessary to put policemen there to protect the good citizens.

* * *

The Hon. John W. Foster has given $1,000 to the Indiana State University as a fund the interest of which shall be given annually to the student producing the best essay on the political history of the United States.

* * *

The Rev. A. N. Lewis, rector of Christ Church in Montpelier, Vt., states on the authority of Hon. Charles Dewey of that city that the latter's brother, Rear Admiral George Dewey, is "a loyal communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Idaho have nominated Mrs. L. P. Johnson of Idaho Falls for Governor of the State. In their eager desire to capture a large portion of the woman vote, they also put another woman on their State ticket, naming Mrs. Naomi McDonald Phelps for Auditor.

* * *

A member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company who wanted to be elected to a certain position obtained, as he claimed, ante-election promises to the number of 228, but when the votes were counted he found he had only 42. That is one of the things he "doesn't understand."

* * *

Mr. Frederick H. Rindge of San Francisco, who gave to Cambridge, Mass., its City Hall, its library building, and its manual training school, is now visiting the university city, and intends to make his home permanently in Marblehead, Mass., if the climate there does not prove to be too severe for his health.

* * *

The Socialist candidate for Congressman in the Thirteenth District of Massachusetts received the big vote of 731 in New Bedford at the special election on Tuesday. Only one other candidate exceeded him in the city—the Independent Republican, who had 736 votes. The Republican nominee had 661 and the Democratic 138. The Republican carried the district by about 3,500 plurality.

New Definition of "Hobson's Choice."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago will give to the time-honored expression "Hobson's choice" quite a different meaning from what it has had heretofore.

New York, June 5, 1898. GOG.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been extremely interested in the series of very able editorials in your paper on the subject of administration of the War Department. Your ideas, founded upon incontrovertible facts, expressed with military conciseness and directness, and confirmed by, alas! too plain consequences, should carry conviction to the minds of all. So far as the head of the War Department is concerned, you are, in the graphic language of the day, "dead right." When we come to the larger question of the Presidential appointments, I fear our ways, for a time, must part.

The President holds to a great extent the temper of the whole country in his hands. He has to conciliate different classes, reconcile different interests, and by encouragement keep clear and bright the fire of devotion and patriotism which burns alike in the heart of the multi-millionaire who gives of his millions, and the honest laboring man who gives his all—his strength and his life—with equal gladness to his well-loved country.

He has the blessed power of cementing still more strongly the bonds of the newly awakened affection between the North and the South. This he has wisely done by intrusting to Southern men the lives and fortunes of Northern troops, of brigades of the regular army as well as of volunteers, and by placing the honor of the flag and the Nation in the face of a foreign foe in the hands of Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler of Alabama. There is, however, more than a sentiment in the wisdom of that choice. Gens. Lee and Wheeler are graduates of the Military Academy—men educated to the profession of arms, and practiced in actual warfare. In the selection of the other corps commanders, the President has shown this same sagacity. Of them, Gen. Wilson, a graduate of West Point, a magnificent and successful cavalry leader during the war, has the fire and enthusiasm as well as the skill required for his responsible position. Gens. Shafter, Graham, and Wade of the regular army, with superb records from the civil war, and on duty in high commands ever since, need no commendation or comment. The future will justify their appointment.

Twenty at least of the Brigadier Generals of volunteers are from the Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of the regular army. Greene and Grant are West Pointers. The former has a brilliant record as a scientific soldier; the future will prove no doubt the wisdom of his selection. In the matter of staff appointments, in some instances the President has laid himself open to the charge of favoritism, giving Lieutenant Colonelcies and Majorities to men better known for wealth, social prominence, or as the sons of distinguished sires than for any personal ability or knowledge of military affairs. But why should not the patriotism of John Jacob Astor be utilized? The business capacity of the controller of the Astor millions dedicated to the service of his country may in time redound to the benefit of the careless methods of the War Department!

If it is true that "blood will tell," the sons of Logan, Blaine, Harrison will bring honor to the flag after all. Patriotism is ennobling. Self-sacrifice, which is the greatest virtue developed among the horrors of war, strengthens character and often brings out of idleness ability and power. Of omissions of men whose ability might be used and is not, I grant you, there are many instances. The time has been too short perhaps, that all should have received their just meed of distinction and trust.

A notable instance of this is in my mind. I would give it publicity. Any one who has read The North American Review for May, and the June number just out, must have been struck by the masterly articles on the "Conscription of the Volunteers" and the "Officering of the Volunteers," by Capt. James Parker. As I read them I thought here is a man well versed in the business of raising, training, and equipping our armies. He has evidently studied the subject deeply, and would know how to profit by our mistakes in the past, and as a soldier be able to avoid them in the present. Zeal for his country's welfare shines on every page that he writes. Surely he must have a high place now. A friend called to mind that he had written a year ago an article published in Harper's Monthly, "The Military Academy as a Means of National Defense"; early this Spring another, entitled, "Wanted, an American Aldershot," in the same periodical. Both showing in the highest degree military knowledge and patriotic spirit. Who is this man? And at this time when the Government needs the services of just such soldiers—where is he? In the Century Club I found a retired officer of the army who knows Parker well. "Who is he? Why, all the army knows Jim Parker. He is a Captain in the Fourth Cavalry, has a magnificent record as a soldier in Indian campaigns and frontier service. He is instructor of cavalry at West Point. He has singular ability in his power of getting the most out of his men. Parker is a born leader. Why do you ask?"

"Now," I said, "another question. Where is he? Is he at West Point?"

My military friend turned scornfully upon me. "At West Point! Well, no! He took the first chance he could get to go to the front with troops when his mustering duty at Peekskill was completed. His method of conducting that duty, by the way, should stand as a model for the army. Parker is a Major in the Twelfth New York. The last I heard of him he was, in addition to drilling his battalion of the Twelfth, of which he is very proud, drilling and training a Massachusetts Regiment at the urgent request of its Colonel!"

Here, Mr. Editor, is a man whose knowledge, ability, training, and spirit alike fit him for a high command swallowed up in the mass of National Guard officers, most of whom rank him, because he did not wait for favors, but rushed to the front, to work there. I know of this instance. It is doubtless one of many, and I hope that you, the champion of all good soldiers, will let the light of publicity shine upon it, that the many who await the chance of faithful service to their country, trained soldiers, may have a hearing, and receive appointments where their abilities will be useful. Then no one can say of the President: "This ought ye to have done, and not left the other undone." X. Y. Z.

New York, June 4, 1898.

PRISON ASSOCIATION'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed are copies of letters such as we receive daily. The young man who writes No. 1 has but one arm, and will never be able to cope on equal terms with the world, carrying his burden of shame. No. 2 speaks its own story. We have, besides, old men who have been crushed by long terms of imprisonment. We need a farm, or place with large garden, where we can give such men employment in the cultivation of flowers and vegetables, and in light handicrafts. It should be within an hour or two of New York. If it has buildings, they are very desirable, but even the land could be utilized and temporary barracks put up. It is a great need to help a helpless and hopeless class and a class positively dangerous to society unless a helping hand is extended to them over a very rough and trying time. The Prison Association asks for a place and money to establish such an institution.

W. M. F. ROUND,
Corresponding Secretary the Prison Association of New York.
135 East Fifteenth Street, June 3, 1898.

No. I.—From a Prisoner.

Albany Penitentiary, N. Y.,
April 3, 1898.

My Dear Friend:

I received yours of the 23d and also the book which you sent me, for which I thank you very much. Your kind letter done me a great deal of good, but I was very sorry to learn that you had been sick. I will follow your kind advice and try and be contented, but it seems rather hard to do sometimes when I think of my past. I have not been much of a thinking man, but since I seen you last I thought of little else but of what I have been and what will become of me in the future. I am willing and anxious to do anything that is honest when I leave here, no matter what the returns or how small they might be, but what am I to do if I look for something to do, the first thing they will ask me for is a recommendation. What can I say? I leave here penniless and a stranger in a strange town, but I intend to do the best I can. I have got along very well since I have been here. I have had no trouble of any kind, nor do I intend to if I can help it. My time expires on the 1st of June. I will be able to write you once more before I leave here. I thank you very much for the way you signed yourself in your last letter. I did feel as if I stood alone and friendless, but now it seems different somehow. If in your busy life you can drop me a line or two I would be glad. Hoping you recovered entirely from your late sickness, I remain, yours sincerely, ———.

No. II.—From the Chaplain of a Prison.

Hartford, Conn., May 31, 1898.

W. M. F. Round, Esq., Secretary State Prison Association, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: In about six weeks from now a little fellow, about nineteen years of age, is coming out of our prison. We are interested in this boy. He is a member of the Congregational Church of West Hartford and appears to me like a very good boy. I am so interested in him that I would like to get him a home away from the town where he went from. A personal friend, his Sabbath school teacher, has been to see him, and thinks he had better not come home, but go directly to a new home that he or his friends may make for him. I cannot think of just the place to put the boy. My idea is to put him on a farm. He has never had anything to do with criminals; he does not belong to that class, and I thought to get him on a farm, a rich man's farm, where he could do light work for the first few months. It would be just the place for him.

The reason for writing you is because I thought perhaps you might have just such a place for him among some of your well-to-do farmers. If it was an ordinary man, I would not trouble you, but the case, I think, demands more than ordinary attention, at least I am willing to give it such. Can you help us? Would you like to have him sent to you? Do you know of a place where you can send him direct from ——? If so, we will send him to any place you may think best.

This boy is thought so much of at home that his name is left on the church rolls. The minister of the church told me it would not be taken off at present. The church is treating him in a Christian way, his Sabbath school teacher is interested in him, and I would like to have you become interested in him, to advise me if nothing more, what to do. Thanking you in advance for what you may do, I am, yours truly,

——, CHAPLAIN.

REPLY FROM MR. HAMBLEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 1 I was honored with a personal letter. The writer, while deploring my defense of "bucko mates," adds: "We are not presumptuous enough, or ignorant enough * * * to deny a single one of Mr. Hamblen's statements of fact."

Wherefore his lament, then? He further says: "We know * * * that a Captain at sea with an insufficiently numerous crew of underfed, ill-clothed, and disaffected ignoramuses from water-front slums, is * * * forced to club and curse them * * * if he is ever to see shore again."

While business competition exists ships will not be overmanned. Sailors' rations are prescribed by act of Congress. They furnish their own clothing. If wages are low, or rum is dear, it is for them to apply the remedy. "Disaffected ignoramuses from water-front slums," is the epithet applied to them by their friend. I would not have called them that.

"Why should forecastles be the foul dens they are?" he asks. American ships' crews are lodged in a well-lighted and ventilated house on deck. If it becomes "foul" it is due to their own laziness. Again: "Why must they be put in the power of thieves on shore and on shipboard?" They put themselves in the power of the thieves on shore, and are themselves the thieves on shipboard, stealing from each other.

"Boys of ambition and intelligence" do not "follow the sea," because:

First, they can do better, and, second, the majority of the boys of to-day prefer to stand behind a dry goods counter. Such boys could not be driven to sea with a Maxim gun. The boy who would naturally go to sea and rise above the "disaffected ignoramuses" is not deterred by the wails of those who weep because ships and cargoes are not sacrificed in the interests of the ignoramuses.

On the arrival of the millennium, when mates and sailors are educated gentlemen, enthusiastic in the performance of their duties, and when owners sail ships out of pure philanthropy, brutality will cease, and mutual love will reign.

HERBERT E. HAMBLEN.

New York, June 4, 1898.

The Confederate Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a settlement of the question of what to do with the captured Confederate flags, it seems to me that we ought to give the survivors of the army which fought under them a chance to decide what shall be done with them.

If they want the flags, which they upheld so bravely, what possible harm can there be in letting them have them? The flags would certainly be of no use to fight under again, and if the old Confederates wanted their flags to fight under at any time, they could easily make new ones. But nobody believes that they want these flags for any such purpose. It is not certain that they want them at all. But if they do want them, is it any wonder? Does anybody question that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Wheeler are proud to bear once more commissions under our old flag? Is there any Union soldier whose heart does not warm to the men who, from having fought us so bravely, are now ready to shed their blood in defense of our common country?

I would suggest that the most graceful thing to do with those flags is to place them unreservedly at the disposal of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He has won them.

L. L. BUCK, Captain United States Volunteers.

New York, June 3, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Plausible.

It is possible that Cervera has been hiding out from the man with his coal bill.—Louisville Commercial.

No Excuse for Being.

Humorist's Wife—I don't see that this joke of yours has any sense to it.

Humorist (wearily)—No, only nonsense.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Combined Forces.

"I thought you said the boy couldn't whip you, Willie."

"Well, he couldn't alone, but he and his brother mobilized and then they had me."—Chicago Post.

The First Disappointment.

Millie—What does this motto on the ring mean?

Willie—Faithful to the last.

"The idea! I thought I was the first!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Hard Requirement.

He—I'm about to get a good position under the city. Nothing to do, practically, but sit still and look wise.

She—Oh, I do hope you'll be able to fill the place.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE BRIDGE OF MUSKETS.

James Buckham in Christian Advocate.

The roar of battle was at its height,
When the General's orderly spurred in sight,
His right arm shattered, his brave lips white.
"Forward, Stannard's brigade!" he cried.
"Join Sherman's left at the riverside!"

We sprang like wolves out of covert then,
A thousand desperate fighting men,
Held in leash since the break of day—
Woe to the obstacle in the way!
"March! Double quick, boys!" Stannard cried.
So we thundered down to the riverside.

There sat Sherman, as grave and dark
As a bronze General in a park!
Behind him rank on rank of blue,
Waiting to see what he would do.
The rebels had stript the bridge of planks,
And the swollen river had drown'd its banks.

That day's victory or loss
Hung on getting his troops across.
One manoeuvre—but one, he knew—
Could save defeat for the boys in blue.
Yet here was a barrier worse to pass
Than granite ramparts and gates of brass.
The general's face his anguish showed,
As we fell in line by the muddy road.
The engineers on the river brink
Stood talking—they had no time to think.
What was done must be done at once;
Hurry a genius and he's a dunce!
Suddenly, out of the smoke somewhere,
Shoeless and hatless, with flying hair,
A boy came running. "Please, Sir," he cried,
"I'll get your men to the other side!"
Sherman looked down on the little chap
As a dog might look at a mouse, mayhap.
Then, with a quiet smile, he said,
"Well, young wizard, just go ahead!"

The boy looked round with a blush of pride.
"Lend me your muskets, men!" he cried,
"And you shall cross on a bridge of steel."
"Ha!" said Sherman, from head to heel
Scanning the lad with his piercing eyes.
"Brains aren't indexed by age or size.
Here's a strategist, it appears,
Bigger than all my engineers!"

Sharply the General's orders rang;
Quick to the stringers the workmen sprang.
Muskets gathered by stacks, by tons,
Mighty heaps of the shining guns.
Spiked with bayonets, side by side
Driven deep in the stringers wide;
Interwoven by muzzle, stock,
Till an iron network as firm as rock
Took the place of the missing planks;
This was the way that the eager ranks
Laid their guns, at the boy's command,
Till the river's rushing width was spanned.

Then, as over the bridge we filed,
Batteries clanking and horses wild,
What cheers went up for the barefoot child!
Sherman, baring his honored head,
Stopped where the hero stood, and said,
"Master workman, you've struck, to-day,
A better blow than my poor sword may!"

History tells what happened then,
At the timely coming of Sherman's men.
Without that charge, we had lost the day,
The field—the cause, perhaps; who can say?
Here, then, a tribute—a laurel spray—
For the brow of the hero whose timely thought
Such deathless good for his country wrought!

ARRIVAL OF THE SOLACE

Fifty-four Patients from the Cuban Fleet Brought to the Marine Hospital.

SEVERAL WOUNDED IN BATTLE

The Voyage a Tonic to the Men and No Deaths Took Place During the Trip North—Details of Some of the Engagements.

The ambulance ship Solace arrived in port yesterday from Key West, bringing fifty-four patients, wounded and sick, from the fleet in Cuban waters and from the hospitals in Key West. She anchored off Tompkinsville early in the morning, but later went to the navy yard, where the patients were transferred by ambulances to the Marine Hospital.

The after deck of the Solace, formerly the Creole and the crack ship of the Cromwell Line, was covered with a canvas awning, beneath which, swung in hammocks, were several of the most seriously ill of the men-of-war's men. The convalescing room was the basking place of a score or more of the poor fellows who had not given up the fight without a struggle, while the privilege of the decks had been accorded to all those who were able to move about or anxious to watch the green slopes of Long Island and Richmond and the hills of Jersey as the good ship moved into the harbor.

The vessel left Key West Wednesday afternoon last and made the run to New York without incident until Saturday night, when a gale tumbled her about a bit and made things to some extent uncomfortable for the patients she carried. But the sea voyage was a tonic to the men. They had left behind the sweltering heat of the tropics, and they had exchanged suffocating and exhausting winds for refreshing breezes. Many were nearing home. The Solace, fitly named, and distinguished by her white sides and the Red Cross flag flying at her mast, brought in many a hero among the fifty-four. The men had gathered in little groups on the voyage up many a time, and told again the story of a brush with the Spaniards or a night on watch at the blockade. And to those who knew, a brush with the Spaniards was hardly to be compared with the dangerous work of scouting in a gale at night and without lights off the coast of Cuba.

Wounded Cable Cutters.

Four of the heroes from the Nashville and the Marblehead were among the patients on the Solace. They were Robert Voltz of San Francisco, and Henry Hendrickson, John Davis, and H. W. Kuchmeister, all of New York. They are the wounded of the gallant band of volunteers who cut the cables at Cienfuegos nearly a month ago.

When Commander McCalla of the Marblehead called for volunteers to man the boats every hand went up, and the men begged for a call to the place of danger. Lieut. Winslow, Lieut. Anderson, and Ensign Magruder were in charge as the seamen swept the boats with easy stroke inshore. In the rifle pits a bit back from the shore 2,000 Spaniards had gathered. Shells from the warships were directed along the coast line, and then with every man at his gun the Marblehead, Nashville, and Windom waited, watching for the storm that all knew was inevitable.

The small boats made straight in. A few hundred yards from shore, and the men were at work. They dragged up the first cable and hacked through the heavy strands; then they found the second. This was the Spaniards' signal, and they opened fire. For half an hour the gallant sailors worked amid a rain of bullets. Meanwhile the American warships were hurling shot and shell into the enemy, who, nevertheless, kept up a fierce fire. The men in the boats never faltered.

The Men's Injuries.

Lieut. Winslow lost three fingers of his left hand by the explosion of a shell. He is still at Key West, but ready now for duty again. John Reagan of the Marblehead was shot through the chest. As he fell Private Marine Kuchmeister, who was brought here yesterday by the Solace, stooped to assist him. At that instant a rifle ball struck Kuchmeister in the jaw and passed out of his mouth. The marine, hardly realizing how badly he was injured, bandaged up his jaw with a handkerchief and tried to stop the flow of blood from Reagan's wound, but poor Reagan died a moment later.

Gunner's Mate Davis of the Marblehead fell with a bullet in his thigh a moment after a one-pounder from shore had sent a shot close enough to graze his arm.

Hendricksen of the Marblehead and Voltz of the Nashville are the others of that expedition who will carry scars to their graves. When the revenue cutter Windom took Hendricksen and Voltz to Key West after the engagement, the hospital surgeons said that both would die. One had three bullet wounds. That was Voltz. A twenty-two-calibre bullet had passed through the skull near the base of the brain and out. Compared with this the other wounds were insignificant. He was unconscious for several days at the barracks hospital at Key West, but gradually they brought him around. Now, Voltz looks well, considering, though, of course, he is still thin and haggard and wears the bandages, and says that his head troubles him somewhat, but Voltz is a hero, like his three mates.

Hendricksen was shot through the abdomen. The bullet passed completely through him. When seen aboard ship yesterday, however, Hendricksen said he would be fighting the Spaniards again before the end of the month, if there was any fight left in them.

One Hurt When Bagley Fell.

The Winslow sent one man here to remind the people North of that now famous torpedo boat, and of the terrible engagement at Cardenas, when Ensign Bagley was killed—the first officer of the American Navy to fall in this war—with four of his men. He is Robert L. Grubb, a landsman. It was on that occasion that Lieut. Bernadou, in command of the Winslow, under orders from Commander Todd of the gunboat Wilmington, attempted to force Cardenas Harbor for the purpose of drawing the fire of the hidden shore batteries.

The fire was a hundredfold more effective than expected, and the first shell fired from shore exploded over the plucky little boat, Lieut. Bernadou being the only man wounded. A piece of shell cut a nasty gash in his leg, but, tying a bandage around it, he ordered his boat still further in. Then came the fourteen-pound shell that crashed through the boilers and disabled the Winslow, and a few moments later Ensign Bagley and four of the men were stretched on the deck. Grubb was among those aboard at the time, and, with the others, was rescued by the revenue cutter Hudson, in charge of the plucky Newcomb and Scott.

Lieut. Bernardo spent some days at the hospital at Key West, but he is now again in command of the Winslow. Ensign J. L. Lattimer is now in Bagley's place. Grubb is the second man to come to New York, O'Hearn, a fireman, having been sent on a furlough from the scene of action after the terrible ordeal through which he had passed.

A victim of the Puerto Rico bombardment was also brought here on the Solace, George Merkle, a slender, pale-faced marine. He was on the Iowa at San Juan, and he came out of the engagement lacking one arm. The order to cease firing had been given and the great guns on the Iowa were silent; men came from the turrets to draw afresh the breath of life; some went below as a routine course. Meanwhile, the monitor Terror, lying in closer than the others, and failing to see the signals to withdraw, continued to pour in her steel messengers. Men gathered on the gun decks of the other ships to watch the progress of the fight, and Merkle, coming up from below, was in the act of putting on his coat, when a shell plunged through the air and exploded directly above him. One piece struck him on the right elbow, tearing out the forearm.

Three Men from the Oregon.

Three men from the great battleship Oregon were among the patients of the Solace. They were Louis Upson, P. J. Lynch, and Alonzo Gartley. They were not the only ones to suffer from the voyage of the Oregon, but they were the most seriously ill after the battleship reached Key West, and it was deemed advisable to send them to a more favorable climate. They are rightly proud of the grand work of their ship.

One of the most remarkable cases brought here by the Solace is that of William Taylor, a Washington boy, and a first-class apprentice on the cruiser New York. Taylor's recovery was considered marvelous by the naval surgeons. One day soon after the bombardment of Matanzas, through which the men on the New York passed without the slightest injury, a revolver dropped from the belt of Boatswain Mullen and exploded. The bullet passed through Taylor's right arm at the elbow, entered the abdomen, passed through the liver, grazed the lung, and came out through the left shoulder. The operation of laparotomy was performed and Taylor has recovered, although naturally he is still suffering from the effect of his multiple wound and the operation.

List of the Patients.

Following is a complete list of the patients on the Solace, giving the name, rating, and ship:

William Watson, oiler, Manning.
James B. Scott, seaman, St. Paul.
George Merkle, private marine, Iowa.
John Engle, ordinary seaman, Iowa.
Karl F. Norman, seaman, Wilmington.
Robert Voltz, seaman, Nashville.
J. F. Kendig, apprentice, Castine.
F. F. Burkett, coal passer, Suwanee.
M. Cooke, coal passer, Machias.
George W. Barber, seaman, Puritan.
Carl Askenburg, seaman, Algonquin.
A. W. Simons, Quartermaster, third class, Dolphin.
J. N. Stanley, gunner's mate, Hornet.
Henry Hendricksen, seaman, Marblehead.
J. Varley, first-class fireman, Mangrove.
William Taylor, apprentice, New York.
Michael J. Henry, private marine, Marine Battalion.
M. W. Aatonen, gunner's mate, first-class, Indiana.
A. Hesford, coal passer, Terror.
D. O. O'Connell, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Sydney Trammel, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Thomas Nelson, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Albert Link, machinist, Annapolis.
James McLeod, master at arms, Newport.
Frank Davis, coxswain, Castine.
Charles H. Kelly, mechanic, second class, Nezenscott.
B. O'Leary, coal passer, Marblehead.
Thomas Dodds, seaman, Dolphin.
Edward A. Donohue, private, marine, Marine Battalion.
Charles Schmitt, botswain's mate, first class, Dolphin.
John Davis, gunner's mate, third class, Marblehead.
H. W. Kuchmeister, private marine, Marine Battalion.
Charles L. Meiss, gunner's mate, Osceola.
Robert McFetters, private marine, Marine Battalion.
W. Chiles, mess attendant, Amphitrite.
Daniel Burns, Quartermaster, third class, Puritan.
W. H. Powell, apprentice, second class, Vixen.
J. McKernan, second-class fireman, Suwanee.
A. H. Howard, second-class fireman, Amphitrite.
L. F. Mitchell, First Sergeant, Annapolis.
J. W. Fick, First Sergeant, Marine Batalion.
William A. Shaw, mechanic, second class, Machias.
Daniel D. Donovan, seaman, Bancroft.
Robert L. Grubb, landsman, Winslow.
Edward F. Brothers, second-class fireman, Maple.
William Giles, naval cadet, Oregon.
Louis F. Upson, ordinary seaman, New Orleans.
James Z. Webber, ordinary seaman, Montgomery.
Charles F. Werz, Quartermaster, second class, Porter.
P. J. Lynch, private marine, Oregon.
Michael H. Cox, seaman, Samoset.
H. F. Mackey, seaman, Wampatuck.
F. Twiss, water tender, Iowa.
Alonzo Gartley, apprentice, second class, Oregon.

Consumption and Accidents.

Of these fifty-four American seamen, four are afflicted with consumption. Three of these are young men, two mere boys, apprentices, and the fourth is James McLeod, famous as the master at arms of the Newport, who has worn eight service straps. He is nearing his last days. Several of the men are suffering from fractured limbs, the results of accidents aboard ship.

Dr. Thomas F. Streets, Surgeon of the Solace, said yesterday that all of his patients had improved greatly during the four days' trip. When they left Key West, he said, he was almost certain that there would be deaths aboard, as some of the men were in an extremely serious condition. Those who are afflicted with lung diseases made the entire voyage in the hammocks on deck, and the others took occasion to draw in the fresh ocean air at all times by day and by night.

There was a small crowd at the navy yard when the Solace was warped into the dock in the afternoon yesterday. Several ambulances were on hand, and the patients, one by one, were carried out on the stretchers or led down the gangway by tender hands and transferred to the Marine Hospital.

It was early in May that the Solace picked up her anchor, under orders from Admiral Sampson, and steamed from Hampton Roads to Key West. She lay off old Fort Taylor at Key West, waiting for advices from the Admiral at Puerto Rico, and one morning early she got up anchor and made swift speed toward San Juan. Word had been received from the Admiral that an engagement was about to take place and the services of the hospital ship would probably be needed. Before the Solace reached San Juan, however, she ran into the American fleet returning. It was at night, and her gleaming white hull made a shining mark for one of the gunboats which had sighted her. The Solace was brought to by a solid shot across her bows.

The Solace is fitted up as a modern hospital. She carries all the modern paraphernalia for surgical and medicinal purposes. There are four surgeons aboard, eight trained nurses, and three apothecaries. The officers are: Commander—Andrew Dunlap; Lieut. E. Lloyd, Executive Officer; Ensign A. A. McKothan, navigator; Acting Ensigns—William W. Willett, William W. Barrett, John E. Farnsworth; Surgeon Thomas A. Streets; Chief Assistant Surgeon C. F. Stokes, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Assistant Surgeons—E. S. Bogert, Passed Assistant Surgeon, and G. Tucker Smith, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Acting Assistant Paymaster—Herbert E. Stevens, and Acting Chief Engineer W. H. Levay.

RIFF PIRATES MASSACRED.

Sultan of Morocco's Troops Fall on the Tribesmen Treacherously.

MALAGA, Spain, June 5.—The following details have been received as to the punishment recently inflicted upon Riff pirates by the Shereefian troops at Alhucemas, a small island fortress and prison settlement belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Morocco, near Cape Morro:

"It appears that the Bocoya and Kabyle tribesmen assembled to pay a fine of $20,000, when, suddenly, at the sound of a trumpet, the troops attacked them and slaughtered many. Twenty-five heads were collected in a basket for presentation to the Sultan of Morocco."

PERU AND CHILE ARBITRATE.

Leading Newspapers Approve the Protocol in the Boundary Case.

LIMA, Peru, June 5, (via Galveston, Texas.)—All the leading newspapers in Peru and Chile approve the protocol between the Chilean and Peruvian Governments, proposing to refer to Spain a settlement of the dispute as to the Provinces of Tacna and Aruca.

An American named Benninger has formed here a company, to be known as the United States Petroleum Company, with a capital of £50,000, ($250,000.) Among the Directors are Senhor Billinghurst, First Vice President of Peru, and other prominent men.

PERSIAN CABINET FALLS.

Mouchir ed Daouleh Forming a New Ministry in Teheran.

TEHERAN, June 5.—The Grand Vizier, Amine ed Daouleh, has resigned, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouchir ed Daouleh, is forming a new Cabinet.

The retiring Persian Cabinet was made up as follows:

Grand Vizier and Minister of the Interior and the Treasury, Amine ed Daouleh.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouchir ed Daouleh.
Minister of War, Prince Amir Khan Serdar.
Minister of Justice and Commerce, Nizam es Saltaneh.
Minister of Finance, Nizam el Mulk.
Minister of Agriculture, Ikbal ed Daouleh.
Minister of Public Instruction, Neyer el Mulk.
Minister of Telegraphs, Moukhbir ed Daouleh.
Minister of Posts, Mouine el Mulk.
Minister of Religion, Madjd el Mulk.
Minister of Arsenals, Nasrel Mulk.
Minister of the Press, Itimad es Saltaneh.

King Humbert and Gen. Draper.

ROME, June 5.—To-day King Humbert received in audience Gen. William F. Draper, the United States Ambassador to Italy.

Services on the Nahant.

The Rev. A. L. Wood, rector of St. Paul's Memorial Episcopal Church, at Tompkinsville, accompanied by the boys' choir of the church, went on board the monitor Nahant, at anchor off Tompkinsville, yesterday morning, and conducted religious services. After the services the choir boys were taken through the monitor on a tour of inspection.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE NEW UGANDA RAILWAY.—A recent cable dispatch announcing the opening of the Uganda Railway requires explanation. In the first place, the line has not been opened throughout, but only for the first 100 miles, or from Kilindini to Vol. Still, this achievement in the light of British trade and exploration on the Upper Nile is very important. It will be recalled that Uganda is in Central Africa, near Lake Victoria Nyanza, extending from the Nile to about 30 degrees east longitude. Stanley, in his last visit there, estimated the population to number about 2,750,000. Later investigations show that he evidently underestimated it. The people are very industrious and are generally peaceful. The Waganda, or half-white tribe, is an intelligent and easily educated mass. So are the Wahumas, who have extensive herds. At present the chief exports of the country are ivory, gum, and hides. There are iron mines, which have never been worked, owing to their remoteness from civilization. Explorers have also found, it is said, rich deposits of gold. The Uganda Railway, therefore, will not only aid English explorations in force, but will cause the wealth of the country to be developed and the natives to be made more useful than in their present state. The "time table" of the new railway is rather curious. A single train runs from Kilindini to Voi on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, while it makes its return trips on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It takes 8 hours and 40 minutes to cover the 100 miles. The stations en route, beginning from Kilindini, are Macupabridge, 1½ miles; Changamme, 4 miles; Lower Mazeras, 10 miles; Mazeras, 15 miles; Mariakani, 23 miles; Maji Chumoi, 32½ miles; Sambura, 41 miles; MacKinnon Road, 59 miles; Maungo, 82½ miles, and Voi, 100 miles. There are three classes of passengers. For the whole journey a first-class fare is 38 rupees, ($7.60,) but the third-class is carried for the small sum of 3 rupees 3 annas. Extra charge is made for excess baggage, for goats, sheep, and dogs.

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M. ZOLA BRINGS SUIT.—Le Petit Journal of Paris recently published an article over the signature of Ernest Judet, in which the author relates that the father of Emile Zola, who was a Venetian, was commissioned a Quartermaster's Assistant in the Foreign Legion, which was created by Louis Philippe in 1831. In 1832 his accounts were discovered to be in arrears, and he was arrested. On his family making good the sum missing, the case against him was dropped, but he was made to renounce his rank and rights in the French Army. M. Zola has taken action against MM. Marinoni, Director; Judet, editor, and Lasseur, managing editor, of Le Petit Journal. For reparation he demands that the judgment of the court, when it is forthcoming, be printed at the head of the columns of the first page of Le Petit Journal.

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COMMANDANT ESTERHAZY'S LATEST CHALLENGE.—Le Jour of Paris, which is conducted by M. Rochefort's brother-in-law, M. André Vervoort, publishes a letter which Commandant Esterhazy, who was suspected of writing the Dreyfus bordereau, has sent to Lieut. Col. Picquart, one of the most able defenders of Dreyfus in Paris. The letter reads as follows: "In consequence of your refusal to fight me, solely through your fear of a serious meeting, I have for some days past vainly attempted to come across you. You knew this, but you ran away as the coward you are. When I was summoned to attend the trial at Versailles, as you were, I entertained a hope that I should at last be able to meet you. I went down to Versailles to-day and waited outside the court, and everybody was aware of what I proposed doing. Perhaps there are limits to your poltroonery. If that be so let me know where and when you will dare to force me to receive the chastisement I promise you. As for myself, on and after to-morrow at 7 A. M. I shall walk through Rue —— and Rue ——." No word has yet come to hand signifying that the challenge has been replied to. It will be recalled that Col. Picquart fought Col. Henry last Winter and wounded him. The quarrel grew out of Picquart's testimony at the first Zola trial. Lieut. Col. Picquart has the reputation of being one of the best swordsmen in the French Army.

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REPORT OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF PARIS.—The annual report of the original Pasteur Institute has just been published in Paris. It states that in 1897 1,521 persons received "preventive treatment" against rabies, and that, apart from two persons who died before it was completed, six deaths occurred, the mortality being not quite .40 per cent. A table is also presented in the report showing the results of the last eleven years. In 1886, when the institution was first started, 2,671 patients were treated, of whom 25 died. In 1887 there were 1,770 patients treated and 14 deaths. The number of patients has steadily decreased since then, so that in 1896 there were 1,306 patients treated and 4 deaths. The persons under treatment are divided into three classes; the first for those bitten by animals experimentally proved to be mad; the second for those bitten by animals certified by a veterinary or other surgeon to be mad, and the third by animals suspected of being mad. Last year there were 142 patients in the first category, only 1 of whom died; 918 in the second, with 5 deaths, and 461 in the third, and no fatal result. The 1,521 new patients treated last year were made up of 1,346 French and 175 foreigners, the latter including 83 English, 33 Swiss, 33 from British India, 14 Belgians, 8 Germans, 2 Egyptians, 1 Greek, and 1 citizen of the United States. Since the treatment was first begun 20,166 persons have been inoculated, of whom 96 have died.

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WHERE MARRIAGE IS AN ACTUAL LOTTERY.—That marriage is a lottery is not merely a figure of speech in the Province of Smolensk, Russia; it is an actual fact. There four times every year a lottery is drawn, the capital prize being a young country girl with sometimes a good dowry in sheep, and farm tools, with also perpetual rent of a farm thrown in. The price of a ticket is 1 ruble, or about 80 cents. At a single drawing 5,000 tickets are sold. He who is fortunate enough to draw the lucky ticket has this alternative—he may marry the girl if she pleases him, also gaining thereby 5,000 rubles ($4,000) in addition to whatever the girl brings with her as dowry, or if the "prize" in question does not please him he can turn the ticket over to a friend. But in so doing the winner loses his rights to the dowry which belongs to the girl. He has, however, another choice; the "prize" sometimes refuses to wed the winner. In that case they divide the 5,000 rubles, and must regard each other as strangers until three months have passed and the time for the next lottery comes around again. Just now the lottery is said to be very popular, for the same couple has for the third time divided 5,000 rubles and separated. The capital prize is still in the market, and so is the thrice winner.

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WHAT BECAME OF THE GREAT FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY.—A Munich journal recently published an article giving information as to the fate of the 5,000,000,000f., the war indemnity paid by France to Germany after the late Franco-Prussian conflict. That part which went toward railway construction was exhausted in 1888, as also were the funds for the construction of forts on the frontier. The third construction fund, of which a part was employed in building the new Reichstag palace, amounted in March, 1898, to 637,400 marks. This sum will be exhausted in completing the decorations of the building. What is called the "War Treasure," which can only be touched for the mobilization of troops with actual hostilities in view, amounts to 120,000,000 marks. The invalid fund has been diminished by about 50 per cent., 561,000,000 marks having been paid out in pensions to German soldiers who were in the war. At the end of March, 1898, this fund still had 405,421,950 marks and 2,985,500 in "anciens florins" of Southern Germany.

Lutheran Ministers Ordained.

Eleven candidates for the German Lutheran pulpit were examined by the Rev. A. Richter, President of the New York Synod, in St. Petri's Lutheran Church, Bedford Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. All of the applicants passed the examination, but only five were ordained, as there is not a sufficient number of vacancies at the present time to place all of them. At the conclusion of the ordination exercises the new clergymen were assigned as follows: The Rev. Max Miller, Seymour, Conn.; Augustine Poensgen, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Henry C. Wasmund, Frankfort, Penn.; William Draeb, Middletown, N. Y., and Louis F. Magle, Rochester, N. Y.

SUNDAY IN THE OPEN AIR

All New York Attracted Out of Doors by the Glorious Weather.

GAY SCENES IN CENTRAL PARK

Coney Island and North Beach Invaded by a Great Army of Pleasure Seekers—Cyclists Out in Force on Country Roads.

Thousands of persons took advantage of the magnificent weather yesterday and paid a visit to Central Park. The drives were crowded with bicyclists and drivers of stylish equipages, and there were not half enough boats to accommodate those persons who were anxious to take a spin on the lakes.

The regular Sunday afternoon concert was, of course, the magnet that attracted the great throng during the afternoon, and the walks in the vicinity of the band stand were almost impassable while the concert was going on. The playground during the afternoon was a sight to see. Thousands of youngsters, boys and girls, romped about and enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. But the main attraction for the little ones was the menagerie. They fairly swarmed about the cages of the animals, and the ever vigilant keepers had their hands full keeping the too venturesome youngsters out of harm's way.

Battery Place and the Aquarium were thronged, and there was a constant procession to the ferries and excursion boats leaving the lower end of the city. The Iron Steamboats, again running, now leave Pier 10 East River instead of Pier 1 North River. The new pier is that of the Spanish Line, which is not now in operation.

At Pier 6 East River the Rev. Father McGuire, wearing a voluminous black cassock, resumed his open-air Sunday afternoon meetings for longshoremen and seafaring men and attracted a large audience.

It was estimated that over 90,000 pleasure seekers visited Coney Island. All day long they poured toward the beach from trolleys, trains, and boats, and a great army of wheelmen and wheelwomen ran down on their bicycles to enjoy the breezes from the ocean. On the Bowery there was hardly room to walk in the afternoon, so compact was the slowly moving stream of visitors, and the various concert halls and other places of entertainment that were open were crowded to their utmost capacity. The bathing establishments also did a heavy business. No attempt was made to enforce the excise law, and the "stock" sandwich was consequently very much in evidence. In addition to the regular force of fifty policemen from the precinct, Inspector Campbell sent 100 men in uniform, and Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau detailed twenty-five of his men to keep order, but at 6 o'clock, no arrests having been made, the majority of these men were sent back to the city.

Fully 20,000 persons visited North Beach, and the resort enjoyed the first good day of the season. The boats from Manhattan and the trolley cars from Long Island City, Astoria, and Brooklyn were freely patronized. The dance halls were going all day and far into the evening, and, as at Coney Island, the excise law was in abeyance. Special policemen in the new regulation gray uniforms were at all the hotels, dance halls, and concert halls, but only three of the city's blue-coated force were on duty. These three men had far more than they could do to handle the arriving and departing crowds.

All the roads in the Bronx, on Staten Island, and in New Jersey frequented by cyclists presented an animated scene throughout the day.

Not a few persons made their way to Asbury Park. Councilman Harvey, Chairman of the Music Committee of the City Council of that place, has arranged to have Bartow's Band of Brooklyn begin daily concerts on the beach next Saturday. The band is employed by the city, and will give free concerts three times daily until the middle of September.

WOMEN IN WAR.

Dr. Goodchild Tells of Their Courage in Times Like These.

"Women in War" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild in the Central Baptist Church in West Forty-second Street last night. He said, in part:

"Woman is generally spoken of as the weaker sex. Physically this may be so, but from a moral and courageous standpoint she is very often the peer of man. It is often woman who sets the example of bravery and oftener she is the protector of man.

"In war woman has figured frequently, and her actions have without exception set an example of courage for the sterner sex. Think of Deborah, who led the forces against God's opponents, and conquered. Think of Joan of Arc, who commanded the French Army and won victory after victory. Think of Moll Pitcher who, when her husband fell dead at her feet in battle, assumed command and led the forces to victory. For her noble act she was commissioned by Washington. Are not all these shining examples?

"Was it not woman's power that brought about secession forty years ago? In the recent war of the rebellion the women on the Northern side raised $50,000,000 for the army. In this war, too, women served as spies on both sides.

"In war it is woman who has to bear the heaviest part of the burden. Think of the mother and wife, who, when her husband goes to serve his country, chokes down her sobs and bids him godspeed. Think of the betrothed young woman, who, when her lover tells her that love of his country must triumph over his love for her, and she bravely bids him go. These are not acts that are applauded by the public, but they display a courage that is equal to that of the brave boys who did their work under fire at Cienfuegos and Santiago."

SERMON TO VASSAR SENIORS.

President Taylor Praises Heroism, but Pleads for Peace.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.—The eighty-six members of the senior class at Vassar College this morning listened to the baccalaureate sermon by President J. M. Taylor, in the course of which he referred to the war between America and Spain. In his prayer Dr. Taylor prayed that victory might rest upon our arms, and that to those with whom we are at war might come a blessing which would lift them out of their troubles and darkness. In his sermon Dr. Taylor made a plea for "more emphatic preaching of the peaceful philosophy of Christ."

"No one can think of this war," he said, "without remembering the heroism already shown. There is a good side to it all. War, like many another evil, serves to bring out the noble, heroic elements of the human character. But this does not mean that war is right. I submit that in this day the pulpit should hold up to the world the peaceful philosophy of Jesus, and not the ideals of war, of conflict, of battle, and of hate. An eminent jurist told me that this war was brought on by the press and the pulpit. I do not agree with him, but enough of his statement is true to make it proper to say that the pulpit should uphold the Gospel of Jesus, which is peace and not war."

Class day exercises will be held on Tuesday at the college, and Wednesday will be commencement day.

Memorial Exercises for Gen. Warren.

Memorial exercises were conducted yesterday at the statue of Gen. G. K. Warren, at the Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn, by G. K. Warren Post and the Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic in Kings County. Park Commissioner George V. Brower, who presided, was introduced by Commander John T. O'Brien of Warren Post. The oration was to have been delivered by Past Commander Edward J. Atkinson of the State Grand Army of the Republic, but he was absent, and his place was taken by Past Grand Chaplain Mark B. Taylor of the National organization, who is now pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

RICHARD T. FUSSELL DEAD.

Apparent Suicide of a Well-Known Washington Business Man at Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 5.—Richard T. Fussell, a widower, forty-nine years old, a business man in this city and New York, the son of Jacob Fussell of New York, was found dead in bed at a hotel here to-day. He evidently had committed suicide by asphyxiation, an act attributable to a nervous state, caused by insomnia. A daughter lives with relatives in Newark, N. J.

Richard Thomas Fussell was the manager at Washington, D. C., of the Fussell Ice Cream Company, a New York City corporation, with local offices at 79 Fourth Avenue and 2,214 Seventh Avenue, and had acted in that capacity for years. His father is Jacob Fussell of this city, the Treasurer of the company, and one of his brothers, Mordecai T. Fussell of 114 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, is its President. Jacob Fussell received a telegram from Washington about midnight on Saturday summoning him to that town, and later word was received of his son's death. No particulars were given, and the family here were ignorant of the suspicion of suicide until a reporter called at the father's home, 88 East Twenty-eighth Street, last night.

The dead man's mother has been dead a number of years. Mrs. Jacob Fussell, his stepmother, said that she was quite ignorant of particulars, and did not know Richard T. Fussell well. "I only saw him years ago," she explained, "and then only for half an hour. But I cannot believe yet that he committed suicide. He was a widower, and occupied a room by himself. He was extremely prosperous in business, had plenty of money, and was very well known throughout Washington. He was in perfect health, had nothing to worry him, and never drank a drop of liquor. My husband and his son Mordecai left this city at 10:30 o'clock this morning for Washington, and I expect to get a letter to-morrow."

Mrs. Fussell said that she did not know what her stepson's errand at Alexandria was. Another member of the family said that Mr. Fussell had absolutely no reason to commit suicide, adding: "He was perfectly devoted to his daughter, and would not think of leaving her."

There was a general disinclination to credit the belief that Mr. Fussell had killed himself without strong corroboration. No one at the house had heard that he was troubled with insomnia. Mr. Fussell's address in Washington was 2,220 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WENT HOME TO DIE.

Laforge Dropped Dead at the Railway Station After His Journey.

Joseph Laforge, twenty-five years old, who lived with his parents at 46 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, had long been suffering from consumption. Two months ago he went to Barryville, N. Y., hoping to benefit by the change. He rallied for a while, but soon began to sink.

When he arose yesterday morning he said that he was going to die. He expressed a wish to die at home. Bernard Meyer volunteered to accompany him. They started in the first train on the Erie Road, which reached Jersey City at 8:10 o'clock last night. While Laforge was walking through the station to a trolly car he fell dead. The body was removed to the home of his parents.

TWO BABIES WERE IN THE TRUNK

Another Body Found After Bridget Fallon Had Been Arraigned.

Bridget Delia Fallon, who was arrested on Saturday after the body of her baby had been discovered in a trunk which she left in care of Mrs. Marcella Byrnes, at 213 West Eighteenth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market yesterday morning on the charge of homicide and held without bail by Magistrate Wentworth for examination to-morrow morning. She declared that she did not kill the child, but that it was born dead.

Subsequently, when Coroner's Physician Williams went to the Morgue to determine the cause of death, he was astonished to find two little bodies in the trunk. The additional body, overlooked by a detective who had made a hurried investigation on being called to the house, was discovered by an attendant at the Morgue.

Dr. Williams decided that the babies were stillborn.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOLS.

Several Boys and Girls Confirmed and Prizes Distributed.

About sixty young girls, arrayed in white, and a quarter as many boys dressed in their festival clothes, stood yesterday afternoon on the platform of the large hall in the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, and the hall was crowded with men and women who had come to see the exercises. The children were the pupils of the Hebrew Free Schools, and they had come for confirmation, to make confession of faith, and be received into the congregation.

The exercises began with the hymn "How goodly are thy tents," sung by the choir, and this was followed by another hymn, "Happy who in early youth." The Statements of Doctrines and Precepts of Judaism were conducted by the Rev. I. C. Noot, and then the young confirmants sang the confirmation hymn, beginning "Father, see Thy suppliant children."

One of the confirmants, Esther Krosovitch, offered up a prayer, and confirmants and choir joined in singing, "The Heavens Declare" and "My God."

In the address on confirmation the Rev. Dr. D. Davidson sought to impress upon the minds of the children that God Himself was perfect, and that He was still working and would continue to work until He brought His creation to perfection.

Another hymn and prayer followed, and Albert F. Hochstadter, the President of the Hebrew Free School Association, distributed the prizes. Sarah Krosovitch and Annie Weiner were awarded $50 each, which will be placed in a savings bank for them, and where the money will remain until they are twenty-one years old. Other girls and boys also received prizes.

Banda Rossa Programme.

The following programme of music will be performed by the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum this (Monday) evening:

PART I.

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ...... Sousa
Selection, Favorites ...... De Witt
Cornet Solo, "A Bunch of Roses" ...... Chambers
Signor Tavani.
Grand Selection, "Rigoletto" ...... Verdi

PART II.

March, "Banda Rossa" ...... Sorentino
Intermezzo, "Dream After the Ball" ...... Czihulka
Neapolitan Songs ...... Denza, Sorrentino
Serenade ...... Schubert
Potpourri, "Boccaccio" ...... Suppe

PART III.

March, "Liberty" ...... Sorentino
Cuban Serenade, "La Paloma" ...... Yradier
Trombone Solo, "Pagliacci" ...... Leoncavallo
Signor Liberatore.
Selection, "Mephistofele" ...... Boito
Overture, "America" ...... Meyerbeer

State Election in Oregon.

The State election in Oregon will take place to-day. A full list of State officers to serve four years is to be chosen, and both branches of the Legislature for its two years' term. The Legislature will be called upon to elect a United States Senator as successor to John H. Mitchell, Republican, whose term expired March 4, 1897, and whose seat has since remained vacant through the failure of the Legislature to elect and the refusal of the Senate to admit H. W. Corbett, Republican, who was appointed by the Governor after the Legislature adjourned.

Two Representatives in Congress are also to be elected, and they will be the first chosen to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

For State officers there are four complete tickets in the field, the nominees for Governor being Theodore Thurston Geer, Republican; Will R. King, Fusion; John C. Luce, Middle-of-the-Road Populist, and H. M. Clinton, Prohibitionist.

The nominees for Congress are:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas H. Tongue, Republican.
Robert M. Veatch, Fusion.
J. L. Hill, Middle-of-the-Road Populist.
L. H. Pedersen, Prohibitionist.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Malcolm A. Moody, Republican.
C. M. Donaldson, Fusion.
H. E. Courtney, Middle-of-the-Road Populist.
G. W. Ingalls, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Tongue, Republican, is the member from the First District in the present House. William R. Ellis, the present member from the Second District, is also a Republican. Of the Fusion candidates now nominated, Mr. Veatch is a Democrat and Mr. Donaldson a Silver Republican.

The vote of the State for President in 1896 was: McKinley, Republican, 48,779; Bryan, Silver Democrat and Fusion, 46,739; Palmer, National (Sound Money) Democrat, 977; Levering, Prohibitionist, 919.

JAMES M. SMITH DEAD.

The Ex-Recorder of This City Passes Away at the Age of Nearly Ninety.

WAS ONCE A FAMOUS LAWYER

In 1848 He Was Considered the Leading Criminal Practitioner in New York—Once a Tammany Democrat, but Joined the Mozart Hall Faction.

James M. Smith, who once held the office of Recorder, and who half a century ago was one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in this part of the country, died yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mary Koehler, 44 Seventh Avenue, where he had been living. He had been ill for several months with rheumatic gout.

Judge Smith was one of the oldest lawyers in the city. He was one of a quintet of remarkably long-lived lawyers prominent in the profession. The others were Benjamin D. Silliman, Judge Noah Davis, ex-Justice Charles P. Daly, and John Townshend. Judge Smith was born in New Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y. After beginning the practice of law in New York he went rapidly to the front, and as early as 1848 he was considered the leading criminal lawyer in the city. He was a man of distinguished appearance, tall and well built. He possessed a great command of language and a wonderful quickness of intellect. His practice became very large, and extended over several States. In the Roberts and Gleason bond robbery case, in 1876, he secured the acquittal of Roberts, against whom the evidence had seemed the strongest, and there were many other cases famous a quarter of a century ago, but now forgotten, in which he won great victories.

He took a prominent part in the trial of Judson, indicted for causing the Astor Place riots in 1848. He is said to have held the record in his day of trying more cases than any other lawyer at the bar. In the earlier part of his career he was a partner of Thomas S. Henry, Alderman from the Sixth Ward. Judge Smith became Recorder in 1855, and served one term, being defeated in his efforts to secure a second nomination. At that time the Recorder sat in both General and Special Sessions, and Aldermen sat with him as side Judges. His partner was often one of the Aldermen assisting him on the bench, and on one occasion in Special Sessions a lawyer protested against trying his case before the "firm of Smith & Henry."

"But the firm," replied the Recorder, "is no longer infirm."

Judge Smith, while Recorder, issued the warrant for the arrest of Mayor Wood, who, after the Metropolitan Police District act went into force in 1857, resisted the new police. The Recorder was one of the Police Board. The other Commissioners were the Mayor and City Judge Stuart. The Police act was a political measure of the Republican Party, which had just come into power, and which at the same time passed a new charter, one of the objects of which was to oust Mayor Wood from office. The Recorder's warrant was served on the Mayor as he was going down Broadway with the Seventh Regiment, which was on the way to a celebration. The attempt to arrest the Mayor resulted in a fight between the police, in which they used their clubs on each other. The police who defended his Honor were worsted in the encounter and the warrant was served. As a result of this affair the Recorder became the hero of the hour.

Judge Smith was a strong Tammany Democrat during his earlier career, but he left Tammany and went over to the Mozart Hall faction. He was elected Recorder on the Mozarters' ticket. When he ran for a second nomination he was opposed by George G. Barnard, who was nominated and elected.

Among Judge Smith's associates and opponents in various cases were Roscoe Conkling and William M. Evarts. Many men who later became prominent at the bar were graduated from his office, among them being ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Fitzsimons of the City Court.

Judge Smith married Miss Emily F. Sherman of New Baltimore, N. Y., who was well known as a writer of verse and who was a friend of Nathaniel P. Willis. Willis published many of her poems in The Home Journal. Judge Smith had eleven children, one of whom was Police Magistrate Frank Sherman Smith. None of these children is now living.

In the Summer of 1896 Judge Smith and his wife were driving in a victoria in New Baltimore, when the horses took fright. The carriage was overturned, and vehicle, occupants, and horses rolled down an embankment into the Hudson River. Mrs. Smith died from the shock soon afterward. Judge Smith then stopped the active practice of law, sold his home at 71 East Fifty-sixth Street, and moved to a boarding house in Fourteenth Street, where he lived for a long time. At New Baltimore he had a country house, surrounded by eighteen acres of land. He owned several fast horses and a steam yacht.

Judge Smith was always reticent about his age, but he was supposed to be nearly ninety years old at the time of his death.

The burial will be in the Sherman family plot in New Baltimore.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elijah A. Morse.

Elijah A. Morse died yesterday at Canton, Mass., after a lingering illness, aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Morse was born in Indiana, but removed in early life to Massachusetts, in the politics of which State he occupied a conspicuous position in his later years. He represented his district in four successive Congresses, retiring voluntarily in 1896, and previously served in both branches of the State Legislature. He was a leader in pension legislation for the Nation, and temperance legislation for the State. His fortune, which is a large one, was accumulated by his own industry and thrift, he having begun life in poverty. He served as a private in the civil war. Of late years he had done much lecturing, and had often occupied pulpits, delivering addresses on temperance.

James S. Wells.

James S. Wells, a well-known banker, died Saturday at his home, 102 West Forty-fourth Street, of heart disease. He was born at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, May 31, 1826. His father was Capt. Wells of the English Navy.

After receiving a commercial education, he moved to New York in 1849 and started with the dry goods firm of McCall & Strong. In 1861 he became a partner in the banking firm of Lockwood & Co., and remained with this firm until 1875, when the partnership was dissolved. Of late years he had been confidential adviser for James R. Keene. He was a member of the St. George Society. He leaves two sons and one daughter. The funeral services will be held in Hackensack to-morrow afternoon and the interment will be in the Hackensack Cemetery.

Jonathan A. Lane.

Jonathan A. Lane, a prominent Boston merchant, died yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Lane was seventy-six years of age, and for more than a quarter of a century had been identified with the leading mercantile, political, religious, and philanthropic interests of Boston. He was at the head of the Allen Lane Company, dealers in woolen goods, and was a member of the National Board of Trade.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN D. TAGGART, President and founder of the Fidelity Trust Company, died in Louisville, Ky., yesterday of acute stomach trouble. Mr. Taggart was well known in financial circles throughout the country, especially in the East.

JOSEPH FUNCK, seventy-two years old, for many years employed at the Lighthouse Department station at Tompkinsville, died at his home, 29 Madison Avenue, Tompkinsville, yesterday. Mr. Funck was employed in the experimental department of the station, and was well known to lighthouse men. He is survived by one daughter.

FREDERICK CASPAR, a well-known hotel keeper of Plainfield, N. J., died Saturday after an illness of six months. He was fifty-eight years of age, and was born in Germany. He came to this country when a lad and served three years in the war of the rebellion. He leaves a wife and five children.

Mrs. LANY ARNOLD BEAL, widow of Dr. George W. Beal and daughter of the late Dr. George Washington Beal of Clifton Park, Saratoga County, died Thursday morning of heart disease at her home, 118 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Beal was born in Clifton Park in 1810. She came to this city when a young girl, and later moved to Brooklyn. Mrs. Beal had nine children. One daughter and five sons survive her. Her eldest son, Byron A. Beal, is General Manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of this city. The funeral was held at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the house, the Rev. F. H. Jacobs of the Hanson Place Baptist Church officiating. The body was sent to Clifton Park last night for burial.

DIED IN HER SLEEP.

Miss Thomas, Whose Father Was Once Wealthy, Passed Away in Poverty.

Louisa Adela Thomas, fifty-six years old, of 3 Goerck Street, died at her home yesterday afternoon, and her death was reported to the Coroners' office. Miss Thomas lived with her maiden sister, Almira, who is nearly the same age. Louisa supported both by dressmaking. Although in reduced circumstances, their father, who died twelve years ago, was at one time a rich man. He was William Thomas, a gold beater, well known on the east side. He retired from business as a gold beater and went into the distilling business, accumulating a small fortune. The bulk of his money was invested in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank and he was about to purchase a house for his two daughters when the bank failed and his money was lost. From that time on the family became poorer and poorer, until at the time of the father's death the two women found themselves penniless. Louisa had learned the dressmaking trade, which she plied with fair success for years. As the women grew older business fell away, and they were compelled to move from the Third Street house where they had lived since childhood, to cheaper apartments in Goerck Street.

Miss Thomas had been in ill-health for a long time. She was lying on the sofa yesterday morning, and had fallen asleep. At 1 o'clock her sister called her, but Louisa did not answer and Almira shook her by the shoulder. There was still no response, for she had died in her sleep.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart,
826 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1866.

MARRIED.

CUMMING—LEWIS.—On Saturday, June 4, 1898, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., by the rector, the Rev. James Clayton Mitchell, assisted by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, D. D., Bishop of Newark, and the Rev. George Clarke Houghton, D. D., rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, N. Y., Julia Stevens, daughter of Mary P. and the late Hon. E. P. C. Lewis of Hoboken to James Millar Cumming of Newark, N. J.

PRUYN—HAMLIN.—On Saturday, June 4, 1898, at St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., by the Rt. Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Walton W. Battershall, rector of the parish, Huybertie Lansing Pruyn, daughter of the late John V. L. Pruyn, to Charles Sumner Hamlin of Boston, Mass.

SEYMOUR—MENZIES.—On Saturday, June 4, at the First Presbyterian Church of New York City, by the Rev. Howard Duffield, Mary, daughter of Major G. V. Menzies, of Mount Vernon, Ind., to Walter Allen Seymour of New York City.

VANDERBILT—DRESSER.—In Paris, June 2, by Rev. George Grenville Merrill, assisted by Dr. J. B. Morgan, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, daughter of the late George Warren Dresser, to George W. Vanderbilt.

WAKEMAN—AINSWORTH.—On Saturday, June 4, 1898, by Rev. Bishop Andrews, Miss Helen Edith Ainsworth to Mr. Wilbur Fisk Wakeman, New York. No cards.

DIED.

BANKS.—Entered into rest Trinity Sunday, at his residence, Greenwich, Conn., Mark Banks, in the 94th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Greenwich, Tuesday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—On Friday, June 3, Anna Abbott, daughter of the late Anthony N. and Ann Cornelia Hoffman.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 28 West 22d St., on Monday, June 6, at 10 o'clock.

NASH.—On Saturday, June 4, 1898, Stephen P. Nash, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., Tuesday morning, June 7, at 10:30 o'clock. Friends are asked not to send flowers.
The ex-President and the officers of the association have been appointed to represent the Association of the Bar of the City of New York at the funeral of our late President, Mr. Stephen P. Nash. JAMES C. CARTER, President.
S. B. BROWNELL, Secretary.

ROE.—Alfred Roe, on Saturday morning, June 4, 1898, at his late residence, 321 West 46th St., youngest and last surviving son of Peter Roe of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, June 6, at 4:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WELLS.—On Saturday morning, June 4, James S. Wells.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Hackensack, on Tuesday, June 7, at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Courtlandt St. (Pennsylvania Station) at 2:20 P. M.

WHITNEY.—On June 4, Sylvia, only child of Edward B. and Josepha Newcomb Whitney, five weeks old.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 5.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
BURKE, William, 453 9th Av	75	2
BAGLEY, Norman, 250 W. 17th St	2	3
BAAB, George W., 65 W. 117th St	29	3
CALLAHAN, Rosanna, 510 W. 44th	65	3
COONAN, John, 886 Lexington Av	62	4
CAMPBELL, C., 363 Madison St	20	3
D'AQUIN, Clarence C., 2,333 7th Av	3	4
DE FEO, Carmela, 126 Mott St	3	5
DALTON, William H., 10 Jackson St	32	4
EHRENBURG, Jennie, 322 E. 102d St	35	3
FRANCIS, Carolina H., 319 W. 42d St	68	3
GALLAGHER, John, 448 W. 28th St	33	3
GUINER, Annie, 506 W. 39th St	38	3
GLUCK, Simon, 278 Madison St	38	5
HERRMAN, Jacob, 208 E. 72d St	76	2
HALL, George, 732 9th Av	61	3
HULLE, Mary F., 403 W. 49th St	16	3
HOFFMAN, Anna M., 28 W. 22d St	65	4
HAY, Margarette, 211 E. 102d St	18	2
HESS, Julius C., 310 E. 93d St	45	4
HAFT, Abraham, 19 Forsyth St	54	4
HING, Lee, 12 Pell St	30	5
JORDAN, Mary, 221 E. 73d St	54	3
KASSMAN, Sarah, 164 Attorney St	1	5
KEISLING, Daniel, 712 E. 12th St	62	5
KEHRER, Anna M., 448 W. 41st St	56	3
LA FARGE, De W. C., Rossville, S. I.	10	4
LEVI, Barnet, 97 Henry St	70	5
MELLY, Thomas P., 448 E. 79th St	29	4
MILLER, Katie, 32 Stanton St	30	5
MUHLKER, Frederick, 239 E. 87th St	60	3
MOYLAN, Dennis, 813 2d Av	47	3
MARINELLO, Angela, 144 Cherry St	17	4
MARUS, August, 317 W. 17th St	36	3
MORITZ, Katharine, 30 2d Av	83	4
MILLER, Margaret, 614 Water St	26	3
McDONOUGH, Margaret, 131 W. 83d	4	4
McCUE, John, 332 E. 34th St	30	3
O'SHEA, Mary, 782 Greenwich St	32	4
ROTHSCHILD, Leo, 230 E. 121st St	3	3
SALTER, Sarah A., 38 Irving Place	83	2
SCHULKE, August H., 19 6th Av	73	4
SOFFIETTI, Giuseppe, 127 E. 104th	66	2
SPOONER, Alice, 228 E. 75th St	43	4
SALKERN, Lena, 59 Forsyth St	23	4
SCHECHTER, Anna, 100 Rivington St	55	4
SILVERSTEIN, Jacob, 97 Baxter St	38	5
SOLOMON, Sam, 163 Henry St	16	5
SASSANO, Carmela, 183 Hester St	20	5
THOMAS, Abel, 10 Downing St	34	2
VOELMY, Henry, 415 10th Av	32	4
VILLANI, Gastone, 54 James St	7	4
WILLERT, Mary, 2,215 8th Av	52	4
WEAVER, Blanche T., 147 W. 35th	31	4
WELLS, James S., 102 W. 44th St	72	4

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
ARPIN, Rosario, 521 Dean St	5	4
AJELLO, Dominic, 61 President St	1	4
BURKE, Joseph J., 519 St. Mark's Av	5	3
CARBO, Nicholas, 313 N. 7th St	1	5
CANTERO, Manuel, 825 Union St	57	3
ECKHART, Charles, 312 Stanhope St	27	3
ERBERT, Frank, 296 Ralph St	49	3
FINKELSTEIN, Rachel, 1,058 Myrtle Av	29	4
FRANKS, Eleanor, 88 Morton St	2	3
FRITZ, Elizabeth, 68 George St	5	3
FRESS, Nettie L., 110 Ashford St	1	4
GRITTLER, Antonia, 91 Montrose Av	71	3
GRANT, Ellen, 3 Phillips Place	38	3
HAMM, Anna M., 67 Monteith St	4	4
HENDERSON, William W., 78 Adelphi St	41	3
KOCH, Maria K., 193 Troutman St	75	4
KEILER, Bridget, 174 Livingston St	45	3
KENNEDY, John, 525 Baltic St	20	2
KOBLITZKI, David, Kings County Hospital	2	2
LOCKSMITH, Matilda, 298 Liberty Av	1	5
LAMARCA, Giuseppi, 165 Hopkins St	7	4
LAMSBACH, Christian, 121 Lynch St	61	4
MURPHY, Edward, 277 Front St	4	3
McMULLEN, Albert J., 727 Madison St	9	2
O'CONNOR, Catherine, 185 India St	54	3
O'DAY, John, 243 Hudson Av	30	4
PEARSON, E., 1,249 4th Av	54	3
SCHENCK, Spencer K., 420 6th Av	1	4
SCHULTZ, Fritz, 183 Dikeman St	2	2
VIEBIG, Marie, 106 Bleecker St	64	3
WENZEL, Elizabeth, 94 S. 4th St	53	4
WHITE, Margaret, 233 Bedford Av	1	4
WERRENRATH, George, 375 State St	56	3

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CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
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Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.
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Solicitors.
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London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

NEW ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
The Debentures of Series 9 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on July 1st, 1898.
W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

For some time to come Wall Street can expect to hear many rumors of new working agreements and important consolidations in the American railroad world. There are now to be heard intimations of pending negotiations, which, when completed, will bring about far-reaching developments of much financial importance. There are few developments possible in the affairs of railroad properties of more consequence to Wall Street than consolidations and changes of management. And it is of such things that Wall Street will hear much from now on.

One Consolidation Rumor.

Already there are in circulation sundry rumors regarding the probability of a railroad consolidation of great importance, in which there will be concerned some of the most conspicuous of American financiers. These rumors tell first of plans of Chesapeake and Ohio interests looking to the absorption of the soft-coal properties, and, following that, to the consolidation of that property with the "Big Four"—a consolidation in which Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and possibly Lake Erie and Western, may figure.

A Suggestive Trip.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western sailed Saturday for Europe. It is intimated that important results may soon follow. Foreign investors who have large interests in Great Western sent representatives here some time ago to look over the property, and their report is known to be enthusiastic.

The Northern Pacifics.

The Northern Pacific stocks were encouragingly strong last week, and still more encouraging than their strength was the character of the buying of them. Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan, friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, friends of the company's insiders were all buyers, and there was also plenty of commission house purchases, especially of the preferred stock. If the reports be true—and they come from sources doubting which has many times proved unprofitable—Northern Pacific common is to go on the dividend list this week, and the company's managers are to set apart some $2,500,000 as a guarantee fund for the continuation of dividends of Northern Pacific preferred. Care for stockholders like this will mean general confidence in Northern Pacific stocks.

Dividend Talk on Louisville.

Louisville and Nashville is another stock in which the Street has great confidence. Nor are Louisville's friends confined to Wall Street. Advices from London tell of a decidedly bullish feeling on the stock abroad. London seems to believe more in the approach of a dividend declaration on Louisville than does Wall Street, although of late the expectation here that the stock is soon to be placed among the dividend payers again has increased materially. It is significant that friends of Louisville interests have of late been buying the stock for investment.

Phoenix Mining.

The reorganization of the Phoenix Mining Company has placed the property in the control of conservative business men, with Col. J. C. Reiff as President. There has been about $200,000 spent on this property, and about $15,000 more will be used before the company begins to show results for security holders. It is believed that during the year the company will become a large producer of gold. There seems to be a large quantity of low-grade ore which can be successfully and profitably treated under the new processes which have been introduced during the past five years. The manager of the property claims that he has at last found the true vein, which was located where the experts declared it would be found.

Flint and Pere Marquette.

The Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company's Board of Directors has been materially strengthened by the election of Oliver W. Mink of Boston, formerly receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, and James W. Ellsworth of New York, formerly connected with Hocking Valley interests. The 5 per cent. bonds of this company are quoted at a price to yield about 5½ per cent. on the investment. Considering the record of the Flint and Père Marquette and its careful management, it would seem that the bonds are quoted too low, in comparison with current prices for other issues of about the same grade.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

A member of an important New York financial house who has just returned from a trip through the grain-growing States of the West, and who closely observed the general condition of affairs during his stay in that section, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"While in the West I visited the States of Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, and, having more particularly paid attention to the crop prospects, I can say that, in my judgment, they have never been better at any time than they are now. There has been an abundance of rain, but that has been somewhat favorable to the growing crops rather than damaging to them, the very hot weather which followed finding the soil thoroughly moistened and in such a state that a dry spell could not be injurious to them.

"Business has revived all over the West, and there is great activity in industrial circles. Farm mortgages continue to be paid off with surprising rapidity. The accumulation of funds in the various Western institutions is very large, and cannot find proper uses even at low rates. Matters generally are in excellent condition in regard to business, and everybody is enthusiastic over the prosperous future which is now referred to as something certain and something at hand.

"I noticed along the Atchison line from Kansas City to Chicago numerous indications of a large carrying traffic, and was impressed with the good physical condition of the road. Western railroad and business people look with confidence on the coming of a period of prosperity, which will breathe new life into the entire section at an early date."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends will be paid as follows:

By Eden Musée American Company, Limited, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable June 15.

By the Exploration Syndicate, Mills Building, New York, a quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share, and the following extra dividends: Two dollars cash, (making $12 cash per share paid for the year,) and $100 per share in stocks of subsidiary companies which the Syndicate controls. The dividends are payable June 15, and checks and shares will then be mailed.

It is announced that the committee representing various securities of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company has agreed upon a plan of reorganization and recommend the interests that they represent to accept the terms of that plan before July 25. Under the plan the Lake Erie Division first mortgage, the Wheeling Division first mortgage, and the Extension Improvement first mortgage bonds will not be disturbed unless refunded by an agreement with the bondholders. The consolidated mortgage is to be foreclosed and the holders of the bonds secured by that mortgage will receive for their principal and accrued interest first preferred non-cumulative 4 per cent. stock in the new company. The present preferred stock is to receive 112 per cent. in second preferred upon payment of $12 per share, and for that cash contribution it will receive first preferred stock. The present common stock is exchangeable for new common stock upon even terms and upon payment of $9 per share, for which new second preferred will be given. The payments by the stockholders include the $1 per share already made by them under the call of the Stockholders' Committee. Further details will be found in an adjoining column, and copies of the plan may be had of the Mercantile Trust Company and of the Central Trust Company, which are depositaries of the bonds and stock, respectively.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE.

In an elaborately prepared article on the trade between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies, and on the "importance of British markets to the United States," The London Statist says:

There are no two countries in the world so interdependent as the United States and the United Kingdom, and the movement in favor of close relations as against a possible foreign foe is the outcome of their identity of interests. Were either to receive any serious blow both would suffer. We need the United States for the supply of a great part of our food supplies and raw material, as one of the largest fields for the employment of our capital, and as an important customer for our produce. In the same manner the United Kingdom is essential to the States as the greatest customer for its produce, and as the source from which it obtains unlimited capital for the development of its industries and agriculture.

We need not now stop to consider which country is more essential to the other, but we will proceed to demonstrate the immense importance of the British markets to the United States. In the twelve months to April 30, 1898, our purchases of produce from the United States reached the enormous sum of £118,000,000. By the sale of such an immense amount of produce to the United Kingdom the United States has been provided with the means of purchasing goods, not only from ourselves, but from other countries which do not buy much of its produce. It has been able to buy gold, to pay off a large amount of indebtedness, to meet its foreign obligations for interest, shipping freights, &c., to provide for the expenditure of American tourists, and to deposit a large amount of money in London as a provision against its future obligations.

Let us make the matter a little clearer. The sales of American produce to the United Kingdom during the past twelve months of £118,200,000 were attended by purchases of British goods to the value of only £17,700,000, and the United States was thus left with a fund of over £100,000,000. To this has to be added £9,400,000 of silver, which it sold in London, making a total fund of £109,400,000. With this it bought £11,300,000 of colonial and foreign produce, and £7,400,000 of gold in British markets, which left it with a net sum of £91,200,000. This balance has enabled the States to buy further amounts of gold from Australasia, coffee and rubber from Brazil, tea, silks, spices, &c., from Asia, and sugar from the West Indies and Hawaii; to pay the greater part of its interest obligations to Europe, which are estimated at about £40,000,000 per annum, and to repay upward of £30,000,000 of capital.

As the figures of our purchases from the United States and the purchases of the latter from us during the twelve months to April 30, 1898, are very striking, we set them out below:

Trade with the United States, twelve months, to April 30, 1898:

British purchases of American produce	£118,200,000
American purchases of British and Irish produce	17,700,000
Balance of British purchases	£100,500,000

Now, what proportion does this huge sum of £118,000,000 bear to the total American exports? It is nearly one-half. We will put the point somewhat more forcibly and will express the value in dollars. The exports of produce from the United States during the past twelve months have been of the value of $1,200,000,000. Of this amount the United Kingdom, with its population of less than 40,000,000, bought nearly $600,000,000, or as much as was purchased by the whole of the other nations of the world, with their combined population of 1,400,000,000. Moreover, other portions of the British Empire are important customers for American produce. The most recent statistics of the purchases of our colonies and India from the United States are those for the twelve months to June 30, 1897. In that period their purchases comprised about 11 per cent. of the United States exports. Thus the United Kingdom and our colonies bought about 60 per cent. of the total exports of American produce. Surely nothing further need be said as to the vital importance of British markets to the United States, nor as to the identity of interests of the two countries.

As the matter is of so much interest and importance, we have taken out the exports of American produce to the United Kingdom, and to our colonies, the imports therefrom into the United States, and the combined exports and imports in the twelve months to June 30, 1897, which is the latest period for which detailed figures are available. In that year the total exports of the United States were of the value of $1,050,000,000, or appreciably less than they have been in the current fiscal year. Of this amount $483,000,000, or about 46 per cent., were bought by the United Kingdom, and $228,000,000, or 11 per cent., by our colonies. Thus the purchases of the British Empire reached 57 per cent. of the total. The other nations of the world combined bought produce of the value of only $449,000,000, or less than 43 per cent. of the total.

It should be observed that the imports of $168,000,000 from the United Kingdom included foreign and colonial merchandise. The purchases of purely British and Irish produce were of the value of about $100,000,000.

United States Trade with the British Empire and with Other Countries, Year to June 30, 1897.

	Exports.	Per Cent. of Total.	Imports.	Per Cent. of Total.	Total Trade.	Per Cent. of Total.
United Kingdom	$483,270,000	45.97	$167,948,000	21.96	$651,218,000	35.87
Canada, &c	64,929,000	6.18	40,309,000	5.27	105,238,000	5.80
British Australasia	17,460,000	1.66	5,900,000	.77	23,360,000	1.28
British Africa	13,097,000	1.23	1,469,000	.20	14,566,000	.80
British West Indies	7,943,000	.75	12,286,000	1.61	20,229,000	1.11
Hongkong	6,060,000	.53	924,000	.12	6,984,000	.38
British East Indies	3,845,000	.37	20,567,000	2.69	24,412,000	1.34
British Guiana	1,566,000	.13	3,662,000	.48	5,228,000	.28
Newfoundland	1,100,000	.10	413,000	.06	1,513,000	.09
Aden	991,000	.09	1,504,000	.19	2,495,000	.14
Bermuda	855,000	.08	622,000	.08	1,477,000	.08
British Honduras	570,000	.05	226,000	.03	796,000	.04
Total to British Empire	$601,686,000	57.24	$255,830,000	33.44	$857,516,000	52.72
Total to other countries	449,308,000	42.76	508,900,000	66.56	958,208,000	47.28
Total to all countries	$1,050,994,000	100	$764,730,000	100	$1,815,724,000	100

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus............ $200,000
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM..........President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN, } Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN..........Secretary
F. C. PREST..........Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT..........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL..........London Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN,
Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE,
Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE,
Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM,
Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEWYORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 152 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, May 27, 1898.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has this day declared a cash dividend from the earnings of the current year of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.,) being the unpaid balance of five per cent. (5 per cent.) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, on its Preferred Stock, payable August 1st proximo to Stockholders of Record at close of business June 30th proximo.

Checks to cover will be mailed to Stockholders accordingly.

CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, May 12, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable June 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from June 1 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, June 2d, 1898.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, July 6th, 1898. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, June 8th, and reopen on Monday, June 27th, 1898.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, for Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, ALMON GOODWIN, } Counsel.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 13, 1897, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, being the Committee under the above-mentioned Stockholders' Agreement, in pursuance of the authority and power by such Agreement conferred, have approved and adopted a Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and filed a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Stockholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Central Trust Company of New York, and with the undersigned members of the Stockholders' Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
BELL & CO.,
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
WEBB & PRALL,
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
Committee.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement Dated August 13, 1897, for First Mortgage Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company (Wheeling Division,) dated April 21, 1888:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, and the agreement with Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders, dated January 25, 1897, therein referred to, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete Plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, and at the office of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, No. 5 Great Winchester Street, London, E. C., England.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the said English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, in London, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, ALMON GOODWIN, } Counsel.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, and to the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing the same:

The Plan of the Reorganization provides for the foreclosure and sale of the property of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company under the Consolidated Mortgage dated July 7, 1892, and the conveyance thereof to a new company.

The three Divisional First Mortgages made by said Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, viz., the First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) dated July 1, 1886; the First Mortgage (Wheeling Division) dated April 21, 1888, and the Extension and Improvement First Mortgage dated December 20, 1889, will be left undisturbed as to both principal and interest, unless refunded by agreement with the Bondholders, as provided by the Plan.

Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit representing Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will receive, upon completion of the reorganization and upon surrender of such certificates, shares of First Preferred Non-Cumulative 4 Per Cent. Stock of the new Company to an amount equal at par to the par value of the bonds represented by said certificates respectively, and also to an amount equal to the interest on such bonds at 4 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and coupons who have not yet deposited the same under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1897, are invited to assent and become parties to said Agreement and to the Plan of Reorganization, by depositing said bonds and coupons on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, with said Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable certificates of deposit therefor. Bonds not so deposited on or before said date will have no right or interest under said Plan, and will be wholly excluded therefrom, unless admitted to participate therein, upon payment of such penalty as the Committee in its discretion may impose.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred or Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company deposited under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 13, 1897, who shall have made the cash payment of $1 per share heretofore called for by the Stockholders' Committee, may become parties to said Plan upon doing the acts and making the payments required by the Plan and by this notice; and each Certificate Holder so doing, upon payment for each share of Preferred Stock represented by such certificate, of the sum of $12, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $112 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company; and upon payment for each share of Common Stock represented by such certificates of the sum of $9, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $9 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company, and $100 par value in Common Stock.

The payments of $12 and $9 respectively are inclusive of the first payment of $1 per share made or to be made pursuant to the call of the Stockholders' Committee.

Holders of Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit for stock of either class, upon which the payment of $1 per share has been made, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, desiring to become parties to the Plan, must present their certificates to the Central Trust Company of New York, to be stamped as assenting to the Plan, in such manner as shall be required by the Reorganization Committee, on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, at which time holders of certificates representing Preferred Stock must pay to said Central Trust Company, to the order of the Reorganization Committee, the further sum of $2 per share; and holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Common Stock must likewise pay the further sum of $1 per share.

The remainder of the sums to be paid by holders of said Certificates of Deposit participating in the Plan will be payable to the Central Trust Company in three installments, not less than thirty days apart; and at least two weeks' notice will be given in advance of the time required for the making of each payment.

Holders of said Central Trust Company's certificates who have not made said payment of $1 per share, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, must make said payment before presenting their certificates to be stamped, as aforesaid.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization can be obtained from the several members of the Committee, or from said Mercantile Trust Company or said Central Trust Company.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Committee of First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bondholders.
VICTOR MORAWETZ, Counsel.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Representing Extension and Improvement First Mortgage Bondholders.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Monday, June 6th, 1898, at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

1,000 shs. Mobile & Navy Cove Harbor Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.

Dated New York, May 26, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders and Directors.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BRIDGE Company.—New York, May 31st, 1898. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the stockholders, will be held at the office of this Company, 214 Broadway, on Tuesday, the seventh day of June, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from May 31st until June 10th, 1898. CHAS. H. SWAN, Secretary.

Eleventh Ward Bank.

New York, May 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 8, 1898. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

HEATON DENIED A DIVORCE.

Oklahoma Court Refuses Him a Decree Against His Wife.

PERRY, Oklahoma, June 5.—The Court here yesterday refused A. G. Heaton, the artist and New Yorker, a divorce from his wife, Adelaide Heaton, and last night Heaton applied for a new trial, which was promptly denied by the Court. Then Heaton's attorneys appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. It is said the case will probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case has caused considerable interest in high circles because of the relations of both plaintiff and defendant.

In refusing the divorce the Court decided that Heaton had not been a bona-fide resident of Oklahoma the required length of time before his suit was filed. In the trial of the case the evidence developed that Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and family, Senator Voorhees and family, and other prominent people were frequent visitors and friends of the Heatons while they resided in Washington. It seemed to be the only object of Mrs. Heaton to prevent her husband from getting a divorce. She asked for no alimony, as Heaton has for years contributed $2,000 a year for her support.

Cranford Opposes Boulevard Plan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 5.—The Township Committee of Cranford, where the principal opposition to the proposed widened county boulevard, with a trolley road between Plainfield and Elizabeth, is centred, has passed a set of resolutions in which it says it is unalterably opposed to the widening of North Avenue (the county road) or the building of a street railway thereon and has instructed its township attorney to take such legal measures as may be necessary to prevent the threatened destruction of property. It will be contended that the Board of Freeholders has no right to sell a franchise through a territory where the majority of the property owners are not in favor of such action.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.18
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.45
Cotton, middling	.06½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	23.50
Tallow, prime	.04
Pork, mess	11.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	6.35
Butter, Western creamery	.16
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, June 4.—Flour, Winter patents, $5.75@$6; straights, $5.50@$5.75; clears, $5.20@$5.40; Spring patents, $6.50; soft wheat patents, $5.50@$5.75; bakers', $4.25@$4.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05; No. 3 Spring wheat, 95c@$1.10; No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28¼@28½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $2.75@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $10.65@$10.70; lard, per 100 lb, $6.10@$6.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.60@$5.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.25@$6.35.

COTTON.

Two prominent obstacles to speculative confidence stood in the way of business at the Cotton Exchange Saturday. These were a disposition at home and abroad to hold off for more definite indications regarding the cotton crop, and a natural hesitation to make new ventures in view of the possibility of sensational developments from the seat of war. According to Saturday's cables the situation at Liverpool is one of exceptional apathy regarding both the attitude of spinners and speculators. The cables report the smallest spot business—3,000 bales—for many months, and private advices indicate that there is no outlook for any improvement until the English cotton traders make up their minds regarding the actual condition of the crop in this country. While the visible supply has fallen off nearly 135,000 bales during the week, it is argued that with trade and the present rate of consumption the 2,879,480 bales, against 2,380,190 bales last year, and 3,626,408 bales in 1895, supplies are not far away from a normal quantity, while latterly crop conditions have been rather better. The market here opened dull, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher, after which there was an advance of 2@3 points on very light trading, and closed quiet, with prices at a net advance of 1 point.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.38@6.39
July	6.42	6.44	6.42	6.41@6.42
August	6.46	6.47	6.46	6.45@6.46
September	6.33	6.34	6.33	6.31@6.32
October	6.30	6.33	6.30	6.30@6.31
November	6.30	6.33	6.30	6.30@6.31
December	6.33	6.35	6.33	6.32@6.33
January	6.35	6.38	6.35	6.35@6.36
February	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.38@6.39
March	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.40@6.42
May	..	..	..	6.50@6.51

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Spot cotton quiet and dull; sales, 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 2,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened steady, 1-64 advance; closed dull and inactive, net unchanged to ½-64 advance; December-January, 329½s; January-February, 329½s; February-March, 330v; March-April, 330½b; June, 332½s; June-July, 332½s; July-August, 332½b; August-September, 332½s; September-October, 331½s; October-November, 330½s; November-December, 329½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	101½	102½	101⅝	102¼
September	84¾	85	84 5-16	85
December	82⅝	82¾	82¼	82¾
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37¾
September	38 9-16	38⅝	38 9-16	38⅝
December	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	94	94½	92	92¾
September	80¼	80¼	78½	78⅝
December	78¾	78¾	77¼	77¼
Corn—				
July	33	33 1-16	32⅝	32¾
September	33⅞	33 15-16	33½	33½
Oats—				
July	24¼	24⅜	24 1-16	24⅛
September	21⅝	21 11-16	21⅜	21⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Decided irregularity was apparent in all the wheat dealings Saturday. On the regular market July was stronger, against weakness in the late deliveries, while on the curb a pronounced break occurred in the entire list, led by July. Early influences were rather more bullish than otherwise, particularly Liverpool cables, which closed ¼@2¼d net higher, and were supplemented by further reports of unfavorable weather conditions in portions of Europe. Seaboard clearances for the week were the heaviest this year, and interior receipts showed further reductions, those at Minneapolis and Duluth aggregating only 164 cars, against 340 cars last year. Buying on these influences advanced July at one time to $1.02½, but had comparatively little effect upon the remote options. Foreign houses were sellers here and at the West. Domestic crop news contained further reports of damage from insects and rust, whether in the extreme western part of the belt also being less favorable on account of further rains. The Ohio crop report, however, indicated a condition 7 points better than last month, with prospects for a fair crop and early harvest. No. 2 red closed at $1.18, export grade.

DULUTH, Minn., June 4.—No. 1 Northern, $1.38 bid; July, $1.32; September, 80⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4.—June, $1.33; July, $1.33; September, 79¾c; December, 76c; No. 1 hard, $1.34¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.32¾.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—No. 1 Northern, $1.18; No. 2 Northern, $1.15; July, $1.15.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 39¼@39½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 32c; No. 3 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 2 white clips, 34c; track, mixed, 31½@32½c; track, white, 33@38c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 57c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, nominal, free on board, afloat; 51@52c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 42@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.15@$6.70; Winter straights, $5.65@$5.85; Winter patents, $6@$6.40; Spring clears, $4.90@$5.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.75@$5.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.60@$4.75; no grade, $1.90@$1.95.

RYE FLOUR—$3.50@$3.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.35@$2.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 90@95c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 75@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 75@80c; Spring, bulk, spot, 70@75c; to arrive, 65@70c; middling bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 65@70c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 72½c; oil meal, $25.50@$26.50; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4.—Flour, first patents, $5.85@$6.05; second patents, $5.70@$5.80; first clears, $4.95@$5.15; second clears, $3.95; clear, $3.95@$4.15.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.25@$11.50; family, $12@$13; short clear, $12.25@$14. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$18.50. BEEF HAMS—$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾@7c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7¼c; Western S. P., 7¼c. TALLOW—City, 4c; country, 3¾@4¼c. LARD—$6.35; city lard, $5.87½; refined South American, $7.25; Continent, $6.70; Brazil kegs, $8.35; compound, city, 4⅛@5c; Western, 5@5¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6c; city lard stearine, 7@7⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Close: Extra India mess firm, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 32s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 31s 9d. Cheese—American finest white, 36s; American finest, colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 25s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s 1½d.

COFFEE.

At the Coffee Exchange there was scarcely any disposition to do business. On the opening call only 250 bags changed hands, and for the entire session sales were limited to 2,000 bags. The market opened steady at a decline of 5 points. European cables were generally weaker and Brazilian advices were also unfavorable. Local traders confined their attention to evening up their own interests for a quiet Sunday. There was an entire destitution of outside speculative interest. The undertone of the market was quite weak in the absence of outside support, while the attention of spot buyers was directed to small parcels, leaving but little prospect for any material reduction in the supply, which has so long been a menace to prices. The market for Brazilian coffee futures closed dull at a net decline of 5@10 points. Spot Brazilian coffee closed inactive and nominal on the basis of 6⅝c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 6⅞c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
July	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
August	....	....	....	5.75@5.80
September	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
October	....	....	....	5.80@5.90
November	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
January	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
February	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
March	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
April	....	....	....	6.10@6.15
May	....	....	....	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos nominal; stock, 340,000 bags. Hamburg—Unchanged to ½ pfennig lower; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; sales, 4,000 bags; January, 38.00; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 36.75; July, 37.00; August, 37.00; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$750; exchange, 7¼d; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 207,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21½@22c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime white, 31@31½c; prime Winter yellow, 31@32c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@48c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; fawns, 20@21c; whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, autumns, 17c; combing, 23@25c; colors, 20@23c; lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; Kandahar, 22@25c; carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; carpet filling, choice, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; B., 14@16c; B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.80; lake copper, ingot, $12; tin, $14.85; lead, $3.80; spelter, $4.35.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.37½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 28@28½c; common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.67½; G, $1.72½@$1.75; H, $1.82½; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 4.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 4.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin—A, B, C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, I, $1.45; K, M, $1.50; N, $1.70; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4.—Spirits of turpentine, 24¾@25¼c. Resin, 95c@$1. Tar, $1.10. Crude turpentine, $1, $1.60, and $1.70.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—None for sale. CALVES—Good veals, $6; city dressed veals, 8@9½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.75@$4.75; lambs, $6.75@$7.25; one deck, $7.50. HOGS—$4.25@$4.65; Southern and Western pigs, $3.25@$4.10.

GOV. ATKINSON'S WIFE INDICTED

A True Bill Charging Her with Forgery Found in West Virginia.

GLENVILLE, West Va., June 5.—The Grand Jury yesterday brought in an indictment charging forgery against Gov. Atkinson's wife. Gen. C. C. Watts of counsel for Mrs. Atkinson, acting for W. C. Owens, now on trial for complicity in the alleged forgery, desirous of securing a complete vindication of Mrs. Atkinson, asked the Court to instruct the Grand Jury to present a "not true bill" against Mrs. Atkinson, thus completely absolving her.

The prosecuting attorney objected, and in his argument demanded that the Court inquire of the Grand Jury if any witnesses sent before it had not been examined. Judge Blizzard ordered the Grand Jury to retire, and to examine all witnesses.

The prosecutor sent in his best witnesses, and in an hour the Grand Jury returned a true bill, charging the Governor's wife with forgery. She was at once brought into court and held to appear under $3,000 bond.

ONE JUMP NOT ENOUGH.

Prospective Excursionist Alights in Water, Not on His Departing Steamer.

A somewhat impetuous young person named Thomas Shaw, living at 101 North Elliott Place, Brooklyn, and seventeen years old, went charging madly toward the East River on the Brooklyn side yesterday. Mr. Shaw's objective point was the steamer Grand Republic, which was carrying excursionists to Newburg.

When Mr. Shaw arrived at the pier the steamer was no longer there, but its stern was not more than twenty feet away. In his excited condition Mr. Shaw momentarily overlooked the fact that he was not a kangaroo, and made a heroic effort to reach the steamer in one jump. Subsequently, a very damp young man was fished out of the depths with some difficulty by two or three bystanders, and went sadly home, bespattering Fulton Street for a distance of several blocks.

A TAUNT CAUSES A SLASHING.

David Llewellyn Resents Being Called a "Welsh Rabbit."

David Llewellyn has nothing Welsh about him but his name. He is as black as ebony and lives at 74 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. On Saturday night a friend bearing the less aristocratic name of Andrew Robinson, but also a son of Ham, visited Mr. Llewellyn at his residence. Andrew was in a somewhat jocund humor, which was widened and increased by sundry potations. Under the influence of these potations he became gay with David, and referred to him as a "Welsh rabbit."

David took this as a reflection on his name, and replied with some observation less humorous than Andrew's, but far more pointed. Andrew's mirth turned to wrath and he reached down toward his shoe. Taking this to indicate that Andrew was reaching for the racial weapon—a razor—David pulled his own with such swiftness and vividness that Andrew is now repenting his hilarity and nursing a cut thigh in St. John's Hospital. Mr. Llewellyn is in jail.

French's Statue of Choate.

HANOVER, N. H., June 5.—The following letter received by Judge J. B. Richardson, a Trustee of Dartmouth College, has been made public:

125 West Eleventh Street,
New York, May 26, 1898.

To the Hon. J. B. Richardson:

My Dear Sir: The original model in plaster of my statue of Rufus Choate, recently erected in the Court House in Boston—the gift of Mr. Hyde to the city—is in store here, and it has been suggested to me that Dartmouth College, of which Choate was a graduate, might care to possess it. I write to you as a Trustee of the college to say that it will give me great pleasure to present the statue in plaster to the college if it is desired. Will you kindly let me know if the gift will be acceptable?

I may add that I should esteem it a privilege to make some recognition of the fact that Dartmouth conferred the degree of A. M. upon my father many years ago. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL C. FRENCH.

Corpse Patriotically Tattooed.

A man who seems to have been a sterling patriot lies unidentified in the Morgue in Brooklyn. The task of identification should not be difficult, for the man's limbs are literally tattooed with patriotic symbols. On his right arm is the Goddess of Liberty; on the left arm Young America, the head of a man, the bust of a woman, the American Eagle, a heart, a cross, and an anchor. On Saturday night he was seen drunk on the down-town streets of Brooklyn. He fell in Sands Street and was found dead afterward under a porch at 50 Sands Street, where some passer-by had carried him, probably thinking he was sleeping off a fit of drunkenness.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George F. Gouraud, referee, 26 and 28 Downing Street, south side, 75 feet east of Bedford Street, 40 by 75, two three-story brick-front dwellings, with two-story brick tenements at rear. Due on judgment, $4,329; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Mitchell, referee, 158 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 26 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,929.

THREE FELL FROM WINDOWS.

Two Children Died from Their Injuries, and a Man Is Fatally Hurt.

Four-year-old Carrie Toreyviske, whose parents live at 456 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and little three-year-old Charles Contiene of 274 Wallabout Street, received fatal injuries Saturday night by falling from third-story windows, and early yesterday morning a similar fatality befell Christopher Finnerty, aged thirty-one years, of 233 Huron Street. The death of Carrie Toreyviske was particularly sad. She lost her balance, and in her descent she just grazed the right shoulder of a man who was passing. She struck the flagging on her head, received a fracture of the skull, and died early yesterday morning.

Just before the Contiene boy lost his life his mother had been sitting at an open window with him. She left the front room to go into the kitchen. During her absence the boy got in a chair near the open window, and, leaning far out, he lost his balance, striking the sidewalk on his head and dying almost instantly.

Finnerty reached his home late on Saturday night. He complained of being ill, and instead of going to his room he sat down at an open window, where he fell asleep. He was found about 3 o'clock in the yard below. At St. Catharine's Hospital, to which institution he was taken, it was said yesterday he could not possibly live.

Called a Spaniard, He Used a Knife.

Seward Geresen, a German, of 85 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, was held without bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to await the result of injuries done to William Healy of 36 Clarkson Street in a brawl early yesterday morning. Geresen bought a ticket for a "benefit party," of which he was one of the managers. It took place at a hall near Hudson and Spring Streets. Geresen says that he was the only German in the party of Irishmen, and they started trouble by calling him a Spaniard. He said that he used his knife in self-defense. Healy's condition is serious.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,

A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.;) sheltered sound; fine bathing; cool climate; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT, BAR HARBOR.
"Highbrook"; 7 master's, 5 servants' bedrooms; stable, tennis court. Apply EDWARD B. MEARS, Bar Harbor, Maine.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.
STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1—65 PARK AV., COR. 38TH ST.—Handsome suite of rooms; parlor dining room; transients accommodated; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; also hall rooms; board optional; references required.

237 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 34TH ST.—A large, well furnished square room, $5 weekly; one block from elevated station; corner; private house; possession; seen any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, Swiss, just landed, cannot speak English, as chambermaid or seamstress; is obliging. Adele Sychrowsky, 148 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; good reference. M. W., 371 West 27th St.; ring four times; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a place for a young woman as chambermaid. Call at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 125 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family. 26 East 37th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 119 East 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By New England trained woman as cook; thoroughly experienced in all branches of French and American cooking, baking, catering, marketing; full charge if required; reference. Bolton, 692 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking; desserts, baking; makes butter; country in Summer; city reference; last employer seen. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; excellent city reference. 429 West 57th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a capable woman to work by the day cleaning, washing, or ironing. Apply, Monday afternoon, between 6 and 7, at 25 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c; glovefitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By reliable woman for general housework in small family; excellent cook; city or country; references. 1,467 Avenue A, 78th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By experienced American maid; willing to assist up stairs; excellent sewer; good packer; accustomed to take general interest; satisfactory reference given. Quinn, 960 6th Av., second bell.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as maid and chambermaid; highly recommended; good sewer. Call, Sunday and Monday, between 2 and 4, 5 West 50th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do washing; from the country; best reference. 155 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 807 6th Av., second bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young woman as nurse to baby or young children; has seven years' reference from last employer. J. F. Brennan, 223 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse for children; best reference. 205 East 44th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID—CHAMBERMAID and seamstress.—Lady desires to secure situations for two English girls, Protestant servants, as waitress and parlormaid, chambermaid and seamstress. Call at present employer's, 16 East 65th St., Monday or Tuesday morning.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent, trustworthy; will go to country; is willing and obliging; as good as butler; lady seen; wages, $20. 310 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; highly recommended by present employer. Call at 33 East 38th St. for two days.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to country; three years' best city reference. 21 West 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city references. Present employer's, 500 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—Call, Monday, at present employer's, 31 West 51st St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to do ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; dry in open air; best city reference. Miss McNay, 417 West 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAID.—Call, Monday, 8 West 10th St. No cards.

MATRON.—As matron in a college or any public institution, or first-class hotel; highest references. Matron, Hospital Home, Sackville St., Toronto, Ontario.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK, &c.—By French couple; in private family; man as butler, wife first-class cook, pastry, and baker; high city references. J. V., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman, 30; best references; New York families; travel. My, 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Willing and obliging; good city reference. Care of Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; family going abroad. E. M., 101 Clinton Place, care of Rippe.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; competent; willing and obliging. Louis, 31 East 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady can highly recommend single, middle-aged, experienced coachman; careful city and country driver; care horses, carriages, harness; disengaged as soon as another situation is procured; wages moderate. Coachman, 111 Wayne St., Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to get his man placed; experienced in all branches, and cheerfully recommended. D. Johnson, 669 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Reliable; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands taking care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best references. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad, disposing of horses and carriages, wishes place for coachman in his employ ten years; aged 35. 147 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young man as waiter, or waiter and useful man; will go on carriage in afternoon if required; best city reference; can see present and past employer. 737 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE.—Trained nurse and masseur, competent, reliable, best references, desires engagement for Summer. Swedish Masseur, 1,026 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.
An examination for pupils not in the public schools who may wish to enter one of the high schools will be held at the high school buildings on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 13, 14, and 15, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Pupils will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend. The Boys' High School is situated at No. 60 West 13th Street, the Girls' High School at No. 36 East 12th Street, and the High School for for both boys and girls at 157th Street and Third Avenue.—New York, June 1, 1898.
JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs Manhattan and The Bronx.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks."

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS,
HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1,
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CAPACITY 1,200.
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

New England.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.
The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address
R. T. DUNLOP.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special June rate of $10 a week for best rooms; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—For small family of adults; three bedrooms and bath; private residence; table board near by; references. Address OWNER, P. O. Box, 2,848 N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Thousand Island House.
Opens June 25th, under the management of
O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.
Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISONS-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
Opens June 25. Under new management. New York office, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st St. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
TURNBULL & CURRAN.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City.
ja31-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jared B. Flagg, Edward O. Flagg, May Flagg, Martha A. Potts, Josephine A. Pulsford, Evan G. Sherman, William A. Sherman, Josephine Keller, George Keller, Christoph Keller, Mary Keller, George Allston Flagg, Georgine L. Judkins, Emanuel Flagg, Eben Flagg, Alice C. Vanderbilt, David E. Gwynne, Abraham E. Gwynne, Edith Gill, Cettie Shepard, Eliza B. S. King, Arthur C. Sherman, Willis Fisher, Marjorie Fisher, and Rosalie A. Jaffrey, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, New York City.
my9-1aw6wM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelia S. Martin, Marie Antoinette Heye, Minnie H. Craufurd, Annie C. Lockwood, Alexander M. Lawrence, Maud E. Lawrence, Camilla Patterson, Union Trust Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CORNELIA C. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry S. Lawrence, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia C. Lawrence, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executor, 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
my16-1aw6wM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.
mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the ffice of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja3-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

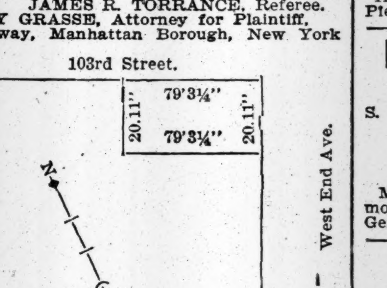
THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.
my16-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.



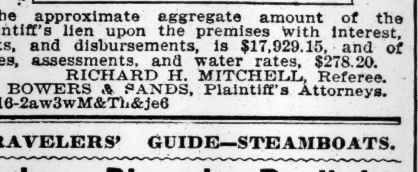
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.
JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
je2-2aw3wTh&M&je23.

158 WEST 101ST STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELIZA A. PRALL, plaintiff, against LUCY A. HALL et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to centre line of block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1898.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

158 West 101st St.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,929.15, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.20.
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my16-2aw3wM&Th&je6

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, June 8, Noon	Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon	Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM	Majestic, July 13, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon	Germanic, July 20, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MASSACHUSETTS..........June 11
MANITOBA..........June 18
MINNEWASKA..........June 25
MOHAWK..........July 2
MOBILE..........July 9
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, June 18, Noon	Anchoria, July 9, Noon
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon	Furnessia, July 16, Noon

City of Rome, July 2, Noon, and Sept. 10.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 26, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria........June 11	Alexandra........June 25
Boadicea........June 18	Winifreda........July 2

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 A. M.

Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM	Kai.W.d.G., July 5, 8 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8AM	Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10AM	K.F'drich, July 19, 7 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..........Thursday, June 9, 10 A. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thurs., June 16, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems......June 18, 2 PM	Ems......July 23, 9 AM
Kai.W. II. July 9, 10 AM	Aller......Aug. 6, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM	Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM
Penna., June 25, 9 AM	Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Kensington........June 8	Friesland........June 22
*Berlin........June 11	*Chester........June 25
Noordland........June 15	Southwark........June 29

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, June 11, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., June 18, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Servia, June 7, 9 AM	Umbria, June 25, 10 AM
Etruria, June 11, 10 AM	Lucania, July 2, noon
Campania, J'ne 18, 1 PM	Servia, July 5, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9:00 P. M. Detroit, 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road, Cape Vincent, and Clayton.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
1:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:45 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfers Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 29, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturday only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A.M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Republicans and Democrats Making Plans for Their State Campaigns.

THE WAR MAY BE A FACTOR

Success or Failure of the Army and Navy Likely to Overshadow Other Issues—Hill-Croker Fight Almost Certain.

Although there has been little or no change in the general political situation during the last two or three months, the nearness of the first primaries under the new primary law has set all the politicians and political forecasters talking of the coming campaign. While the issues are not yet clearly drawn, it is pretty certain that the Republicans will make the fight on the questions of 1896, while the Democrats will attack the last Legislature and show the efforts of the Democratic minority to secure $1 gas, cheaper telephone rates, and other anti-corporation measures.

Should Gov. Black move against Mayor Van Wyck, as the Republican organization has demanded, the home-rule issue will be raised in the hope of ranging the independents against him. Half a dozen situations may arise that will alter the entire complexion of things. If the war should continue the Republicans will, of course, urge the necessity of sustaining the National Administration, and the bigger of the Democratic leaders admit that under such circumstances only gross mismanagement of the Nation's affairs or a disastrous defeat of the Nation's forces could win the State for their party.

Although Gov. Black has not announced himself as a candidate for renomination, it is generally conceded that he wishes to succeed himself. Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, who is perhaps closer to him than any other man in public life, said last week that "Frank S. Black will be the next Governor of the State." If Mr. Payn was inspired to make the statement as a challenge, it disposes of the report that the Governor is tired of the place and wishes to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., in the United States Senate. It will depend somewhat on the action he may take in the local squabble with the Tammany forces how far Gov. Black may depend upon the local organization for support. He is too strong, it is thought, with the independents, anti-Plattites, and Good Government Club people to be "turned down" altogether, even if he takes no notice of the demand made upon him to move against Mayor Van Wyck.

No Lack of Candidates.

In any event there will be no lack of candidates for the head of either the Democratic or Republican ticket. The list is constantly growing, and each candidate is hustling even before the delegates are chosen to present his claims to the public. The Republican list includes Hamilton Fish, Timothy L. Woodruff, George W. Aldridge, and State Controller James A. Roberts. None of them will openly oppose Gov. Black unless he gets the tip from Senator Platt that the field is open. With Gov. Black out of the way, and Mr. Platt unpledged, an interesting situation would be developed. Mr. Platt has not made any confidants and his past record for shrewdness justifies the guess that he will not announce himself until the last moment.

Things are equally "in the air" in the Democratic ranks. The names of Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee; United States Senator Murphy, ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, ex-State Controller Frank Campbell, Fred C. Shraub, and John B. Stanchfield are the most prominently mentioned. The report of a deal by which Senator Murphy is to get the nomination, and if the Legislature goes Democratic Mr. Croker is to succeed him in the Senate, will not bear analysis.

It is necesary in looking at the political future in the State to take the opinions of David B. Hill into consideration. In any such deal as that announced, Mr. Hill would be getting nothing and giving a lot, and there is no precedent for believing that he will be satisfied with any such position.

There is no doubt that the Democratic State Convention will precipitate a fight between Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker unless one of them lies down. Popular opinion is averse to believing that Mr. Hill will take the prostrate attitude. He is very popular up the State, while the Senator Murphy men have never stood up to be counted. The Tammany men who talk about Messrs. Croker and Murphy controlling the State Convention seem to forget that all that Senator Murphy has done has been done in conjunction with Mr. Hill. It is by no means certain that Mr. Hill would oppose Senator Murphy, but there is no doubt that he would decline to step out of the way to make a clear path for Mr. Croker to the United States Senate. If a deal be consummated at all on the lines suggested, Mr. Hill will be elected to the Senate if the Democrats control, and Mr. Croker will have to await the next vacancy

This City's Delegation.

It is considered very improbable that New York City will send a solid delegation to the State Convention against Mr. Hill. He and Hugh McLaughlin have always been stanch allies, and the Tammany chieftains have not found the Brooklyn leader as amenable to direction as they expected. Even should Mr. Croker control the entire delegation it would give him only 180 votes out of the 450. Senator Murphy controls absolutely 9 in Troy and perhaps 15 out of the 24 in Buffalo, unless William F. Sheehan oppose him. In all other directions his influence has never been separated from Mr. Hill's, and his strength is therefore a problem.

Although it is generally understood that Mr. Croker is on record as saying that Tammany would support no candidate at the State Convention who was not "regular" during the Bryan campaign, none of the Tammany leaders now in the city will authorize the statement that that policy is to govern the future action of the organization. However that may be, with the exception of Perry Belmont, who is a member of the Democratic Club and a friend of Mr. Croker, the candidates so far announced were "regular" in 1896. Danforth is a silver man, and has the support of Mr Hill. Perry Belmont, said to be Mr. Hill's second choice, was an aggressive supporter of the sound money standard. Frank Campbell is a member of the National Committee, and voted for Bryan after a struggle. John B. Stanchfield was not prominent in the fight either way, and Mr. Shraub was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the Presidential year.

Other State Offices.

For the different State offices the candidates for nomination are legion. Controller Roberts is tired of his place, and would like to see it go to his deputy, William J. Morgan. Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, the State Treasurer, has already started his campaign for the nomination as has Fish Commissioner Charles H. Babcock of Rochester. No one has been prominently named for the Secretaryship of the State or for the Treasurership, but it is not likely that either nomination will go begging. For Attorney General, the Republicans have as candidates W. J. Youngs, District Attorney of Queens; ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, J. Rider Cady of Columbia, and J. H. Davies of Utica. The Democrats of Rochester are pushing ex-Judge John D. Lynn for the nomination, and nearly every other county has a candidate. Mr. Lynn ran for Congress against Henry C. Brewster in 1894, and, although defeated, ran nearly 1,400 ahead of David B. Hill in the district.

There will be some, but not a great many, changes among the Republican Congressmen and Senators. Nearly all of them are candidates for renomination. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who represents the Seventeenth District, does not want a renomination, and W. L. Ward of the Sixteenth has expressed a desire to retire and look after his business interests. Henry C. Brewster of Monroe is to be turned down to make room for S. M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the last Assembly, who is ambitious to secure a larger field for his talents. R. C. Shannon of the Thirteenth District, who has served two terms, has notified the organization that he has had enough, and Wallace T. Foote of the Twenty-third goes out on the regular system of rotation that divides the right to make the nomination between Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, and Washington Counties. Lemuel E. Quigg of the Fourteenth wants a renomination, and will get it if Senator Platt can pacify the elements opposed to him.

Hedges for State Senate.

The most interesting change foreshadowed among the Republican State Senators is the voluntary retirement of Frank D. Pavey of the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and Job E. Hedges's candidacy for the organization nomination. Charles B. Page wants to represent the Seventeenth District again, but will not receive the support of the Plattites. John Grant of Delaware wants a renomination, but at the outbreak of the war he enlisted for active service and has since been appointed to a place in the Commissariat Department, and it is doubtful if under the Constitution he is eligible for nomination.

With a single exception there has been little talk of change in the local Democratic representation. The exception concerns Congressman Amos J. Cummings. It is said that Mr. Croker believes that Cummings has received all he is entitled to from the organization, and that he is to be turned down in favor of Jefferson M. Levy. Mr. Levy lives in the Twelfth District, which is represented by George B. McClellan, and there was some talk of his contesting the nomination with McClellan, but it was decided that it would be less trouble and would provoke less adverse criticism if he made his political début in the Tenth, Mr. Cummings's district.

A WOMAN TO THE RESCUE.

A Drunken Guardian Forcibly Prevented from Deserting Children.

On Car 2,081 of the crosstown line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad yesterday afternoon was a passenger who had with him three small children. He was also accompanied by a severe "jag." When the car reached Willoughby and Raymond Streets the inebriated person arose with some difficulty, and swung himself uncertainly out of the car.

The children, alarmed at this desertion, called to him to take them, but their guardian looked at them in a somewhat puzzled manner, and then, shaking his head, started in a zigzag manner for the sidewalk. The conductor and motorman shouted after him, and the passengers looked on in an excited but irresolute manner.

In this emergency a stout German woman arose with determination painted on her wide countenance. Leaving the car, two or three steps brought her to the intoxicated individual, who had succeeded in making the gutter and was considering his next move. With compressed lips she placed her large arms firmly around his waist, hoisted him in the air, and carried him, kicking and struggling, into the car.

"Dot's all right," was her answer to his alcoholic protests as she deposited him beside the children and signaled the conductor to go on. "I ain'd in no hurry, und I vait mit dis car till you dem shildrens in der house get, already."

She questioned the children, and found that they were on their way to visit their grandmother. When the alcoholic person announced that he had reached his destination the self-appointed custodian got off with him, and marched him and the children in the direction indicated by him, evidently determined to keep her word and see the children safely indoors, and the other passengers gave her a cheer as she left the car.

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA.

Dr. Scudder Says Our Mission Is to Minister to Others.

"America, the Big Brother of the Western Hemisphere," was the title of a patriotic sermon delivered last night by the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City. His text was Luke, xii., 48: "Unto whom much is given, of him much shall be required." Dr. Scudder in part said:

"Shall the hand of the United States, which is destined to practically rule the world, be an open hand to help the weak and defenseless or a clinched fist to batter and bruise those less fortunate, and hold them in servile subjection, as has been the custom of stronger nations in the savage past? Unless the signs of the times utterly deceive us, this Nation is to become the big brother of the Western Hemisphere, upon whose strong right arm our sister republics will lean for support, and is to play a leading part in establishing the brotherhood of man.

"A new chivalry is rising in this country at the threshold of the twentieth century. First, we achieved our own independence, then we freed the slave Now we are liberating Cuba, and for evermore we will take a hand in emancipating the world. We have no use for more territory. If we want more we can buy it like men, and not act the part of the pirate and assassin. Already we stretch from ocean to ocean. Our territory is massed together in a unity which is symbolic of its people. There is no more any 'North' or 'South.' With one breath we sing 'John Brown's Body' and 'Dixie,' with the next we are lovers of peace, and never shall fight again except to fight the battles of righteousness and lift other nations to our own high level. Having attained National primacy through qualities peculiarly Christian, our mission henceforth, like that of Christ, will be to minister to the needs of others; our conquests the conquests of ideas."

AGED PAUPERS CONFIRMED.

Ceremony Performed by Bishop Potter on Blackwell's Island.

At the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island, yesterday afternoon, Bishop Henry C. Potter confirmed a class of forty-two of the inmates of the Almshouse. The little chapel was crowded with friends and the inmates of the Almshouse.

Attired in their white bonnets and kerchiefs, with gray dresses, the women presented a pretty picture. Those who were confirmed were all over sixty, and many were on crutches, while not a few were taken to the chapel on stretchers.

Bishop Potter was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Proffitt, curate of the chapel; the Rev. Dr. Nelson of the City Mission; the Rev. Dr. Dwyer, the Rev. Messrs. Sattig, Lund, Rudd, Worrall, Walker, Burleson, and Linstrom, who were ordained yesterday morning at Calvary Church, and five laymen.

The confirmation was very impressive, the class going into the chancel and each receiving the Bishop's blessing. The regular evensong service was used.

Following the service in the chapel Bishop Potter and his assistants went to the incurable wards and confirmed two men and four women.

The class confirmed was one of the largest ever prepared on the island.

Seventieth Anniversary Celebrated.

The Sunday school of the Bergen Reformed Church, Jersey City, celebrated its seventieth anniversary yesterday, under the direction of the Rev. Cornelius Brett, pastor of the church, and Benjamin C. Nevius, Superintendent of the school. There were addresses by Dr. Brett, on the history of the church and its former pastors, and an address entitled "The Model Church," by the Rev. James Amerman, who was pastor of the church from 1871 to 1876. There were also singing and recitations by the pupils of the school.

The Bergen Reformed Church was established by the old Dutch settlers of Bergen and Communipaw in 1681. The church then erected was of stone and was built in circular form. It stood at what is now Vroom Street and Bergen Avenue. This building was torn down and a new one erected in 1773, which in its turn gave place to the present edifice in 1841. The Sunday school was not established until 1828.

Woman Arrested for Assault.

Mrs. Clemanta Gaurini, who is twenty-six years old, the mother of four children, and lives at 353 Second Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for assaulting Ada Miller, sixteen years old, who is lying unconscious at her home, 361 Second Street. Mrs. Gaurini, as alleged by Miss Miller's parents, knocked the girl down and beat her severely in a fit of jealousy. Yesterday City Physician Gray was called to attend Miss Miller. She was then unconscious. He reported the matter to the police and Mrs. Gaurini was taken into custody. Dr. Gray said he did not think Miss Miller would recover, and Mrs. Gaurini was committed without bail to await the result.

Engle's Wound Believed to be Fatal.

Edward Engle, the young man shot in a saloon at North Beach Saturday, is believed to be dying in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. The fact that he had lived so long surprised the physicians last night. He has identified Charles Schar, the proprietor of the saloon where the fight took place, as the man who shot him.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED

Dr. Crowe Says the Church Is Wandering in a Wilderness.

REV. DR. McGIFFERT'S BOOK

Attacks Presbyterian Belief About the New Testament, Not the Testament Itself, the Preacher Says —The Church's Creed and Leading Writers at Variance.

In the course of his sermon yesterday on "The Presbyterian Dilemma," the Rev. Dr. Crowe, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, (Third Universalist Society,) spoke as follows:

"There is one great distinction which must be kept in mind when you are dealing with modern theology. It is the distinction between salvation by miracle and salvation by character. Orthodox churches teach that men are saved in a supernatural way, by the atonement of Christ's death. Liberal churches teach that men are saved in a natural way, by their own morality of purpose and conduct. Orthodoxy teaches that a man's individual goodness does not count. Liberalism teaches that nothing else counts. The old theology proclaims that the vilest sinner may secure infinite bliss in his dying hour by simply believing the atonement. The new theology proclaims that vice and crime bring their harvests of misery; that a soul, like a body, must be kept in health; that a man, like a nation, must be civilized; that disease and barbarism are not to be overcome in a moment. That is the entire case.

"There is no middle ground. The issue cannot be evaded. It must be salvation by a supernatural scheme, in which morality is needless, or it must be salvation by the natural working of the moral law, to which any miraculous plan would be a superfluity.

Neither Orthodox Nor Liberal.

"The Presbyterian Church has ceased to be orthodox. It has not become liberal. It is wandering in the wilderness between these two places of salvation. Its creed declares unmistakably for the atonement as man's only hope. Its leading writers and preachers announce the salvation of all good men, whether they believe in the atonement or not. You must go to Western Pennsylvania to find a Calvinist who shuts the pearly gate on Emerson, Darwin, Renan, Theodore Parker, and Abraham Lincoln. On the one hand is the creed which all its people have solemnly pledged to believe and maintain. On the other hand are the ablest scholars and many wealthy pewholders who proclaim and uphold a teaching which entirely subverts the creed. These heretics within the fold are so numerous and so powerful that the Church is afraid to deal with them. The situation is embarrassing.

"Dr. McGiffert's book, 'A History of Christ in the Apostolic Age,' has forced the issue. It has brought the Church face to face with this simple question: Shall a public teacher who denies the fundamental postulates of Presbyterianism be allowed to remain in the Presbyterian ministry? If a prominent officer in the United States Army or Navy should publish his objections to the war, explaining that our Government is in the wrong and that Spain's cause is just, he would probably be relieved of his command. If so many others were of his mind that the Government dared not remove him, fearing that a single instance of discipline would bring about a general disruption of the military forces, we should confess that our case were well-nigh desperate. Dr. McGiffert has driven the Presbyterian Church into that awkward predicament. The Church, in General Assembly, dared not say to him: 'A destroyer of our principles must leave our ranks.' The General Assembly said, not exactly in these words, but with this intent and in this loving spirit: 'Dear brother, it is really too bad that you have caused such a disturbance.' If our Government talked like that to an officer who was subverting its plan of war, we should readily understand that the Government had little faith in the strength, perhaps little faith in the justice of its own position.

Dr. McGiffert's Book.

"The Pittsburg Presbytery described Dr. McGiffert's book as 'the most daring and thoroughgoing attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian Church in America.' Dr. McGiffert has made no attack on the New Testament. He has made a scholarly and historic explanation of certain occurrences which are related in the New Testament. It is one of the conveniences of theological discussions that when a scholar lets the daylight through some erroneous belief about the New Testament he is attacking the New Testament. We hear it constantly said that critics are attacking the Bible when they state such well-known facts of history as that Moses did not write the Pentateuch; that nearly all of the Psalms were composed hundreds of years after the death of David; that the Book of Isaiah is a medley with three or four authors, living wide apart. Why, it is persistently said that Universalists attack God when they presume to doubt that He is wicked enough to torture His own children.

No Paschal Significance.

"If the Pittsburg Presbytery had said that Dr. McGiffert's book is a 'most daring and thoroughgoing attack on Presbyterian belief about the New Testament,' we could vouch for the accuracy of the description. Dr. McGiffert has attacked, very much after the order of Commodore Dewey, that special interpretation of the New Testament on which Presbyterianism is founded. In showing that there never was any paschal significance in the Lord's Supper he robs his Church of the New Testament authority for the doctrine of salvation by atonement. If Christ Himself did not teach or recognize that doctrine, how can the Church claim that it was revealed?

"Dr. McGiffert pulls out the scaffolding from under his own creed. He destroys the supernatural scheme for which his Church is supposed to stand. He abandons Presbyterians and goes back to the Gospel, and preaches Christ's own doctrine—that men shall reap what they sow, get what they earn, suffer out their own crimes, depend on their own virtues, receive the punishment and the happiness they are worthy of.

"That the Presbyterian Church fails to condemn one of its own men who thus daringly condemns its own theology is a sign of the times. I have no interest in the matter, except as it is a sign of the times. If it were some little and weak and obscure denomination, the case would be different. The significant thing is that one of the largest, one of the wealthiest, one of the strongest, one of the proudest, one of the most self-sufficient of the orthodox bodies hesitates to stand by its own creed. Who will champion the faith if Presbyterians do not? Certainly not the Episcopalians. Over their hospitable door one may read the sign: 'All heretics are welcome.' What will become of the faith if it is not championed?"

AN ORDINATION SERVICE.

Twelve Deacons and Eleven Priests Ordained by Bishop Potter at Calvary Episcopal Church.

Twelve Deacons and eleven priests were ordained by Bishop Potter yesterday at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

The ordinations had been announced to take place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at that hour, just after the liturgy, a large number of people arrived, and considerable time was taken up in seating them.

The candidates, dressed in their clerical robes, occupied the front seats opposite the altar, and after a long sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Murphy of Ohio the priests who assisted Bishop Potter led the candidates one by one to the Bishop, and presented them for admission to the Deaconate. The Bishop asked whether the candidates were proper men and of godly conversation, and the presenting priests replied that they had examined the candidates, and believed them to be proper men. The Bishop then asked the congregation whether any of them knew any reason why the candidates should not be admitted.

No one responding, the Bishop offered a prayer for the candidates, and read the sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Then he examined them and instructed them as to the duties of their new office, after which followed the laying on of hands by the Bishop, and the bestowal of authority accompanied by a stole, which the Bishop laid across the shoulder of the candidate kneeling, and the latter rose a fully ordained Deacon.

The ceremony of the ordination of priests was in most respects similar to that of the ordination of Deacons.

Of the young men who were ordained Deacons six belonged to the Diocese of New York. Their names are Arthur Belding Rudd, Thomas Worrall, Rudolph E. Brestell, Frederick Herbert Sill, Frederick A. Peters, and John H. Sattig. The other Deacons are Edward W. Burleson of Michigan, Mellin S. Runkle of Iowa, Ralph J. Walker of Milwaukee, William R. Weston of Pittsburg, and Carl F. Linstrom and Francis E. Lund of the jurisdiction of Shanghai, China, where the two last-named are going as missionaries.

Those ordained priests are the Rev. Ellis Bishop, the Rev. Charles E. Hutchison, the Rev. Willis B. Halcombe, the Rev. Theodore I. Reese, the Rev. John M. McGann, the Rev. James B. Sill, the Rev. Carroll Perry, the Rev. Edward M. Parrott, Jr., the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Clifton, colored; the Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans, and the Rev. Henry R. Wadleigh of Massachusetts.

Dr. Clifton was the only colored minister ordained. He was formerly a Methodist clergyman, and received the title of Doctor of Divinity in a West Indian college. He is attached to the St. David's Mission Chapel for Colored People, on East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

DR. PENTECOST ON CHARITY.

He Says the Very Name "Organized Charity" Is Ghastly.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh O. Pentecost of the Unity Congregation preached yesterday morning in Carnegie Hall on "Charity." Dr. Pentecost spoke of necessity for charity being caused by the existing social system and said that a time would come when the present system would pass away and there would be no cause for charity.

"I have heard a great deal and read much in the papers," he said, "of a young man in Chicago named Leiter, who it is said has cornered the wheat market. Mr. Leiter is an innocent person. Mr. Leiter will be abused for using his brains and ability. He did not go to the Legislature and ask for help or seek to have a law passed to help him. He only used his brains and his ability. The papers and people will condemn Leiter, but pass by the man who with no ability has been helped by the Legislature to monopolize things that are far more needed than wheat. I can do without wheat, but I can't do without land and money.

"Our present and elaborate systems of charity only prolong the present artificial conditions. 'Organized charity'—the very name is ghastly. Charity is love. Can you orgainze love? The only way to give charity is for the pleasure you get out of it. If you do this there will be no blowing of trumpets. You will give not only your money, but with it will go your love."

A BRONX CHURCH DEDICATED.

Services in the New North New York Methodist Church.

Dedication services for the new building of the North New York Methodist Church, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Bronx Borough, began yesterday morning in the auditorium of the building, which has just been completed. The Rev. F. Mason North, Secretary of the Methodist Church Extension Society, preached the sermon, telling of the history of the church and its splendid achievements in the past, and exhorting the members to further work.

In the pulpit with him were the Rev. W. H. Barton, the present pastor of the church; the Rev. A. C. Eggleston, a former pastor, and the Rev. Richard M. Horton, Chaplain of the Colored Home, who attended the meeting held under an apple tree at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street at which the church society was organized twenty-six years ago. A collection for the benefit of the church was taken up and about $4,000 was subscribed.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Sunday school rooms were crowded at a special service of the school, consisting of a missionary service and a sermon by the Rev. J. S. Stone of the Mott Avenue Methodist Church. Albert Briggs, Superintendent of the Sabbath school, presided, and the ministers present at the morning service were all on the platform. At 6 o'clock in the evening there was an open-air meeting by the Epworth League in the street adjoining the church, followed by a devotional service at 6:30 in the church. At 7:45 P. M. the Rev. Dr. Barton preached. Dedication services will be held every evening this week, with the exception of to-night.

The new church building is a pretty white stone structure that cost $65,000, together with the parsonage adjoining. It is unique in having the Sunday school room above the church auditorium, and next to the roof.

BROOKLYN SINGING SOCIETIES.

A Patriotic Demonstration at the Saengerfest in Ridgewood Park.

Fully five thousand persons attended the Brooklyn United Singing Societies local Saengerfest, in Wissell's Ridgewood Park, yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 3 o'clock the societies, thirty-five in number, assembled in the large dance hall, and as a greeting sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Robin Adair," Arthur Claassen conducting.

S. K. Saenger, the President, was next introduced as the speaker of the day. Mr. Saenger, in the course of his address, referred to the present crisis. "This is a just war," he said. "We are fighting for humanity, against Spanish brutality, and it is only the question of a short time when the poor unfortunate Cubans will be free." Tremendous applause greeted the speaker.

Mr. Saenger said, in closing, that the United States had added another star to the flag as a result of this war, and requested his hearers to give three cheers for the Stars and Stripes. They were given with a will.

Each society separately sang choice selections, and dancing and refreshments followed.

Alleges that His Wife Is Insane.

Former President of the Board of Aldermen John Jeroloman was in the Jefferson Market Court as counsel yesterday for Mrs. Julia Egan of 353 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant sworn out by her husband, James Egan, charging her with insanity. James Egan, who is a wealthy liquor dealer, has been living for some time at the Aulic, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, because, he told Magistrate Wentworth, he is afraid that his wife will try to poison him or cut his throat, or something, through an insane idea of jealousy. Mr. Jeroloman said that he was a mutual friend of both, and had taken up the matter for friendship's sake. He urged Mr. Egan to drop the case and come to a private agreement. Magistrate Wentworth adjourned the hearing till June 10, after advising the parties to get together and agree on some way of settling the case outside of a Magistrate's court.

Dr. Ludlum on the Museum Fire.

William D. Ludlum, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, said yesterday, in reference to the action of the ambulance surgeons who, it was reported, refused to aid the injured firemen at the Eighth Avenue Museum fire on Saturday night: "This is the first intimation I have had of the case. If there was any unprofessional conduct on the part of our surgeons, the proper thing to do is for the Fire Department to make a complaint. It would receive prompt attention, I am sure. I very much doubt the authenticity of the report."

The Heights Line Complained Of.

What looks like a petty swindle on the part of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on Sunday is the running of cars marked "Direct to New York," which, in fact, do not cross the Brooklyn Bridge. On one of these cars yesterday there were a number of passengers, every one of whom had boarded the car to go to Manhattan. When the car passed the bridge and went on down toward Fulton Ferry the passengers hurriedly arose, stopped the car, and demanded why the sign "Direct to New York" had been placed on the car. The conductor, who seemed to be sincere, explained that he had "obeyed orders," and did not remove the sign. Other cars, with the same sign, were seen going toward the ferry. The effect, of course, was that the passengers were obliged to get into another car and pay an extra fare. Transfer tickets were asked for and refused.

The Kaffir Prince to be Disinfected.

The Prince Line steamer Kaffir Prince, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro and Bahia, was detained at quarantine for disinfection. Three of the crew were sent ashore to the hospital at Rio Janeiro, and two others at Bahia, all suffering from yellow fever. No other cases of illness have appeared since leaving Bahia.

Did we do well by you last Summer? Try it again.
Didn't we? Tell us why and let us make it right.
Suits $14 to $36.

Army Shirts.

Our furnishing-goods man says that Government blue and gray flannel shirts are scarce; that ours would be scarce if people knew about them.
Let's see what will happen. Every size; $2 and $2.50.

Boys' Suits.

For thrifty mothers here's food for thought, and a *few* suits for boys of 8 to 16 years. $4 and $5 for the straggling ends of a dozen different sorts that were $2 or $3 more.

Straw hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Swinging Ahead of All Records!

The world over has nothing better for us in the lines of goods we keep, and the prices are not matched for cheapness, because of our ability to make them so. We keep close tab on the markets, and as fast as the loom artists catch the hints from nature we gather them for you, and they are on our counters for Fashion Magazines to describe as "the latest."

There's nothing we like better than to save you money. People, knowing this, come and get others to come. As a result, folks are talking all around about the new business we're getting. What we're after is to make this the one safe store of New York, and we're steaming ahead more than ever this June, if increased sales mean anything. The store is full of things that people want.

COQUETTISH, CHIC CONFECTIONS, THAT BESPEAK JUNE SUNSHINE, WITH FASHION'S TOUCH FRESH UPON THEM!

SUMMER HOME COMFORTS, INDISPENSABLE!

JUNE WHISPERS OF BRIDAL NEEDS!

Summer and Outing Things for Women.

A MAKER'S SAMPLES—At an interesting price, with wearing time at hand. The suits are of Pique, with blouse Jacket, finished with Pique front, new Paquin shaped skirt; the blouses and skirts are trimmed in applique combination of colored Pique and braid. There is not a suit but would fetch $25 under the hammer—but you have only to pay for your choice $15.98

Suits of Black and Blue Cheviot, men tailored, with fly front walking coat, lined throughout with black taffeta; the skirts are newly shaped, percaline lined and tailor finished; these suits are the best sellers we have and go as fast as we can get them in; special $9.98

The same Suits, entirely silk lined $14.75

Suits of Crash—the Jacket is the jaunty reefer, with seams all bound, mannish collar and side pockets, finished with large pearl buttons; the skirt is correctly shaped and finished with deep hem; special $5.00

Suits of Linen Duck, with sailor blouse and the new Paquin skirt, neatly piped in contrasting colors; regular $20 suits, special $13.98

Suits of Holland Linen—the Jacket is the short hussar faced half way back, and seams all bound; the entire coat is piped in contrasting colors; the skirt has the flounce effect and one row of piping with deep hem; special . . . $6.75

Silk Waists

Of Fancy Plaids, Checks and Stripes, with yoke backs, full front, silk cuffs and linen collars, only enough for a sharp day's business; value, $6, special $3.98

Shirt Waists

Of Percale, in a large range of beautiful checks and stripes, 49c., 69c., 79c., and	98c.
Of White and Colored Lawn, at	98c.
Of White Pique, at $1.25 and	$1.89
Of Dotted Swiss, at	$1.98
Of Linen, with rows of tucks across front, at	$1.98
Of fancy Pearl Gingham, at $1.49 and	$2.39
Of Chambray, tucked and prettily embroidered, at $1.79, $2.79 and	$3.98

A Special in Silk.

102 pieces of 24-inch figured Foulard silk in all the new colors, including navy and white; value 80c. yd.; special . . . . 48c.

Misses' Dresses.

Special—Misses' lawn and gingham dresses, some made to be worn with guimpe, others with regular waists, in pretty patterns; a bargain . . . $1.98

Silk Hosiery.

Special—Women's Silk Stockings in ribbed and plain, all colors and black; per pair, $2.48 and . . . $2.50

New Silks.

Elegant Silks—richness, newness, novelty. The June bride can come expecting to get the best and to pay easy prices. For instance:

For Wedding Dresses, white, ivory and cream Duchesse—can't picture these in type—$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50 and	$3.00
In white, cream and pearl gray Bengaline, a yard	$1.25
And a great range of colored Taffetas for lining traveling dresses; special, per yard	79c.

Dainty Muslin Underwear.

Women's Muslin Underwear sets, of drawers, gowns, chemises and corset covers, elaborately trimmed with Point de Paris Lace; per set, special	$7.50
Women's bridal sets, comprising four pieces, with fine torchon lace trimming; special	$7.98

Skirts

Of Crash, in plain, with deep hem, at 98c., $1.49 and	$1.98
Of Linen, at $1.39 and	$1.89
Of Linen, handsomely trimmed with braid, at	$4.98
Of Linen, with Spanish flounce, strapped seams, perfect dreams, at	$7.50
Of White Pique, plain, at $1.25, $1.98 and	$2.98
Of heavy Pique, deep hem, with rows of tucks on bottom, at	$3.75
Of White Pique, Spanish flounce, with insertion, at	$6.75

Silk Underwear.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, low neck, fancy front; also V-shaped and in pretty colors, $4.50, $3.25, $2.75 and	$1.50
Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, high neck, short sleeves, all colors, $3.25 and	$2.00
Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, high neck, long sleeves, all colors, $3.98 and	$2.25
Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Tights, black; special	$1.98
Women's black and cream Silk Tights; special	$5.75

WHIFFS FROM THE MILLINERY STORE—We don't stop at the newness of May. If you want to know what's what in the latest hat and bonnet ideas you must visit O'Neill's. New June shapes ready and no end of styles to choose from, and many sparkling novelties that'll be picked up quick and won't be duplicated in a hurry.

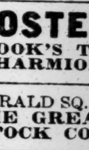
THOUSANDS OF NEW SHAPES AT 25c., 48c. and 75c., without any question of their not being matched in any other store in town at a third to half more.

Counterful after counterful of imported Rose Bunches at 10c. and 25c. The way we buy has everything to do with the way we sell.

We deliver all purchases, excepting bicycles and sewing machines, free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Troja, Jennie Yeamans. Other stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK "SHENANDOAH." Prices 25-50-75. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eves., 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT. "COOK'S TOUR"—100 PEOPLE—Star Cast. CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., and others.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15. THE GREAT STOCK CO. in "DIPLOMACY." Pop. Prices. Good Orch. Seat, 50c.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN & MUSIC HALL. Seats at tables, 50c. VAUDEVILLE AND EXTRAVAGANZA.

MANHATTAN, B'way & 33d St. Mats. Wed., Sat. WAY DOWN EAST. Mon. June 13th. 150th Time. Souvenirs.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Co. Captain Swift.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

HARLEM Opera House. To-night. Strauss's Fledermaus (In English.) Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Edwin Knowles......Manager. Commencing To-night! (Mon., June 6) MRS. FISKE as Cyprienne in Sardou's brilliant comedy, EXCELLENT CAST Divorcons. NEW SCENERY. Every Ev'g at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only at 2.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. ROBERT DOWNING in "THE GLADIATOR." World-Famous Myriad Dancer, PAPINTA. Rossow Midgets. A Great Bill. Biograph: THE POLICE PARADE.

CASINO! 3D WEEK! Astonishing Crowds! FRANCIS WILSON, With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, And HENRY E. DIXEY. THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! "THE" "GREATER" ERMINIE!

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Closing Perf. Garrick Theatre, Monday, June 13. 300th and Last Performance, Souvenirs. Empire Theatre, Tuesday, June 14. Maude Adams—THE LITTLE MINISTER. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Barbette of Olympia in Action at Manila. Orchestral Concerts. EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX. New To-day; Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN......Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. Kelcey-Shannon Company in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

AMERICAN Theatre & Roof G'd'n. 25c., 50c., 75c. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2 P. M. BOHEMIAN GIRL. June 13 Madeleine! 200th Perf.! Souvenirs!

LENOX LYCEUM Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolf Aronson...Mgr. TO-NIGHT Popular Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA. 50 Musicians..................Admission, 25c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES. May 28, 30, June 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. 6 Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M. TO-DAY, JUNE 6, BEDFORD STAKES. Field Stand, 50 Cents. Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40 (1:00, Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M. BROOKLYN TRAINS. Leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 4....	2,270,504
Same week last year.....	1,039,353
Stocks to date this year.....	45,044,977
Corresponding date last year.	19,186,538
Bonds for the week.....	$18,080,500
Same week last year.....	8,846,500
Bonds to date this year.....	368,976,720
Corresponding date last year..	172,606,310

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

Statistics of Production in 1897, Compiled by R. P. Rothwell, an Authority.

Mr. R. P. Rothwell, editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, as the editor of The Mineral Industry, about to be published, makes an exhibit showing a production of minerals in the United States in the year 1897 far more extensive than what ordinarily is the estimate.

The total value of the mineral production of the United States in 1897 was, therefore, $746,230,982, against $737,958,761 in 1896. The values given are generally at the mine or works; but with a few of the principal metals—such as lead, copper, or zinc—this is not possible, and their values are taken at the leading markets.

The total value of the output in 1896 exceeded that of the mineral and metal production of all Continental Europe, and nearly doubled that of the United Kingdom, the value of whose mineral output in 1896 was, in round figures, about $340,000,000, while that of Germany was about $300,000,000, that of France about $110,000,000, and that of Belgium $100,000,000.

The total value of our production in 1897 reached the sum of $678,966,644. This output is limited entirely to ores and other substances mined in the United States and to metals reduced from those ores. In addition there was also a large quantity of metals reduced or refined in this country from imported ores or base bullion. These are chiefly sent here for treatment from Canada and Mexico. The total production of this class reported was 584,983 ounces gold, 40,218,776 ounces silver, 26,938,254 pounds copper, 4,099,390 pounds nickel, 92,117 short tons lead, the total value of these metals being $47,127,174. This output of our metallurgical works is altogether additional to that recorded in the table.

These metals were obtained chiefly from ore, bullion, furnace products, and silver-lead imported from Mexico, Newfoundland, and Canada. A comparatively small amount of gold and silver ore and bullion comes from Central and South America. Also we receive a large amount of pyrites from Spain and Portugal, all of which contains a little copper. From British Columbia and Mexico we receive chiefly lead-bearing ore and silver-lead, from which a large part of our lead supply is obtained. The nickel is all from ores or matte produced by the mines at Sudbury, Ontario. We have not included in the above quantities the iron smelted from foreign ores, which is small in actual amount and insignificant in comparison with the total output; nor have we included the manganese in foreign ores which enters into the composition of the spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese that is made here. The lead industry is the one most affected by the foreign material that is imported, the quantity of copper being comparatively small.

We have given the production of the different articles in metric tons, (or kilograms in the case of precious metals,) as well as the customary measures, for the reason that the metric measures are those recognized and used by almost all of the civilized world, and are rapidly gaining recognition in the few remaining countries which have not yet fully adopted them. In our own country they are already legalized, with the prospect of their compulsory and exclusive use at an early date. How desirable such a change will be can be best appreciated by those who have had occasion to collect or use statistics of this kind.

Herewith is a summary showing the course of production of metals in detail during the year:

Aluminium—The production in 1897 was 4,000,000 pounds, ($1,400,000,) against 1,300,000 ($520,000) in the previous year. The increase was due partly to the reduction in price for the metal and partly to the development of a greatly increased export trade.

Antimony—The output increased from 1,226,000 pounds, ($84,717,) to 1,500,000, ($107,250.) This was produced chiefly from imported ores, although the production of domestic ores increased from 150 tons to 500 tons.

Copper—The increase in production from 479,806,183 pounds, in 1896, to 510,190,719 pounds, in 1897, came chiefly from the mines of Arizona and Montana.

Gold.—The production in the United States increased from 2,558,433 troy ounces ($52,886,209) in 1896 to 2,864,576 ($59,210,795) in 1897. The greater part of the increase was due to Colorado, which State is credited with an output of $19,579,637, and now leads all the others in point of gold production. The Cripple Creek mines furnish upward of 50 per cent. of the total yield of the State. South Dakota and Alaska made increased outputs, owing to the extension of operations at the huge mines at Deadwood and on Treadwell Island, and the outlook is for a still further large increase in the yield of gold from these sources. The large production of the De Lamar Mine caused a considerable increase in the figures for Nevada. There was a small increase in the output of Arizona and Montana. Contrary to expectations at the beginning of the year there was a falling off in production both in California and in Utah. In the former State the camps of Nevada County fell far below their record of the previous year, while in Utah the production of the Mercur district was only a trifle more than in 1896, the new large mills not having been completed in time to add anything of consequence to the total. Although the increase in the gold production of the United States in 1897 was very large, there is much probability that there will be a further increase in 1898. American refiners turned out 584,983 troy ounces ($12,091,599) of fine gold from ores and bullion imported chiefly from Canada and Mexico, making a total addition of $71,302,394 to the domestic supply of gold during the year.

Iron.—The make of pig iron in the United States increased from 8,623,127 long tons ($91,577,610) in 1896 to 9,652,680 ($92,677,312) in 1897. The production of iron ore was 16,000,056 long tons ($31,260,889 in 1896 and 18,316,967 ($31,138,844) in 1897. Upward of 66 per cent. of the production of iron ore was from the Lake Superior region. The production of pig iron in 1897 was the largest for any single year in the history of the United States.

Lead.—The production of lead from ores mined in the United States increased from 174,692 short tons ($10,411,643) to 197,718, ($11,784,093.) Besides this there was a large amount of lead ore and silver-lead imported from British Columbia and Mexico and smelted and refined in the United States, part of it being reexported. The increase in the domestic lead production in 1897 was due chiefly to Southeast and Southwest Missouri and the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. The production of lead in Colorado was 40,000 tons, against 41,009 in the previous year. The production of the Coeur d'Alene mines increased from 37,250 short tons to 55,750. The production in Southeast and Southwest Missouri was 45,710 short tons in 1897.

Nickel.—For several years, since the Lancaster Gap Mine was closed, the only nickel produced by the United States from domestic ores has been a small amount derived as a by-product from lead smelters' matte from Southeast Missouri. The output of nickel from this source was 33,700 pounds ($11,668) in 1897, against 17,170 ($4,464) in the previous year. There is a large production of nickel oxide and nickel salts in the United States from nickel copper matte imported from Sudbury, Ontario.

Platinum.—A small amount of platinum is obtained annually in the United States as a by-product in the refining of certain gold bullion from California. We have estimated this as 200 troy ounces in 1897, the same amount as in the previous year. The Director of the Mint reports to us also the production of 20.25 ounces of iridium.

Quicksilver.—The output fell off from 29,863 flasks ($1,104,997) in 1896 to 26,079 ($991,002) in 1897. There have been no new discoveries of late years in the United States which have come to anything, and the entire production continues to be from California. The decrease in 1897 was due chiefly to the permanent closing of the Sulphur Bank Mine, the temporary suspension of operation in the Mirabel, or Standard, Mine, and the Altoona, and the diminished production of the Great Western and Abbott.

Silver.—The domestic production decreased from 58,488,810 troy ounces in 1896 to 56,457,292 troy ounces in 1897 This large decrease is attributable to the heavy decline in the value of silver, which compelled a good many mines (whose ores contained their chief value in silver) to close down, especially such mines as the Ontario and Daly of Park City, Utah. The falling off in production would have been much greater had it not been for the comparatively high prices for copper and lead which stimulated the production of those metals, and consequently, the silver carried with them. There was, therefore, a large increase in silver production from Butte, Mon., and the Coeur d'Alene. Colorado and Utah showed a large falling off in production, while there was an increase from Montana and Idaho. Besides the silver produced from ores mined in the United States, American refiners turned out 40,318,776 troy ounces of silver derived from ores, bullion, and silver-lead imported from Canada and Mexico. The average price of silver in New York was 59.79 cents per fine ounce in 1897, against 67.1 cents in 1896.

Zinc.—The production increased from 77,637 short tons ($6,117,796) in 1896 to 100,387, ($8,271,889.) This huge increase which took place especially in the Western districts, was brought about by the high price established for the metal by a combination of part of the producers and the establishment of several new works, and enlargement of the capacity of others, outside of the combination. The production in 1897, which was thus increased so heavily, far outstripped consumption, and as a result the combination was obliged to market a good deal of its spelter abroad at comparatively low prices. The exports for the year were larger than ever before in the history of the United States. The final outcome was the disruption of the combination.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1897-8.

Compiled for THE MINERAL INDUSTRY, Vol. VI.

By Richard P. Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal.*

Products.	Customary Measures.	1896. Quantity. Customary Measures.	1896. Quantity. Metric Tons.	1896. Value at Place of Production. Totals.	1896. Value at Place of Production. Per M. Ton.	1897. Quantity. Customary Measures.	1897. Quantity. Metric Tons.	1897. Value at Place of Production. Totals.	1897. Value at Place of Production. Per M. Ton.
NON-METALLIC.									
Abrasives:									
Carborundum	Sh. T.	595	539	$365,612	f$0.68	621	563	$153,812	f$0.27
Corundum	Sh. T.	250	227	35,000	154.19	230	209	32,200	154.07
Crushed steel	Sh. T.	326	296	50,624	171.00	324	294	51,824	176.00
Diatom. earth	Sh. T.	3,540	3,211	34,200	10.65	3,000	2,721	30,400	11.17
Emery	Sh. T.	1,550	1,406	108,500	77.17	1,500	1,361	105,000	77.15
Garnet	Sh. T.	2,440	2,214	85,400	38.57	2,260	2,050	79,100	38.57
Grindstones	Sh. T.	31,301	28,396	294,338	10.36	36,651	33,250	366,675	11.00
Pumice	Sh. T.	*Nil.*				1,700	1,542	8,500	5.51
Quartz crystal	Sh. T.	6,000	5,432	16,500	3.04	6,000	5,432	16,500	3.04
Tripoli	Sh. T.	1,405	1,275	4,823	3.79	1,631	1,479	5,475	3.70
Whetstones				105,301				80,220	
Alum	Sh. T.	14,090	12,782	422,700	33.07	15,456	14,021	463,080	33.07
Aluminum sulphate	Sh. T.	42,240	38,319	1,056,000	27.56	46,355	42,053	1,158,875	27.56
Ammonium sulphate	Sh. T.	257	233	10,280		3,111	2,822	124,440	
Asbestos	Sh. T.	716	650	12,670	19.49	770	698	15,400	22.06
Asphalt	Sh. T.	20,414	18,519	362,590	19.58	27,397	24,854	486,620	19.58
Asphaltic limestone	Sh. T.	5,000	4,536	55,000	12.12	2,390	2,168	11,450	5.28
Bitumin's sandstone	Sh. T.	51,956	47,134	132,500	2.81	41,185	37,363	125,555	3.36
Barytes	Sh. T.	21,900	19,867	87,600	4.41	27,316	24,781	109,264	4.41
Bauxite	L. T.	17,096	17,369	42,740	2.46	20,590	20,919	41,180	1.97
Borax (crude)	Sh. T.	13,320	12,084	266,400	22.04	19,400	17,599	388,000	22.05
Bromine	Lb.	559,285	253	143,074	f0.57	487,149	221	136,402	f0.62
Calcium carbide	Sh. T.	860	780	48,000	61.54	1,925	1,746	134,750	77.17
Cement, nat. hydraul.	Bbls*a*	7,407,311	1,007,980	4,385,962	4.35	7,781,877	1,058,883	4,127,124	3.90
Cement, Portland	Bbls*b*	1,577,283	286,181	2,502,479	8.74	2,272,971	412,405	3,521,489	8.54
Cement, slag	Bbls*c*	*Nil.*				40,000	6,350	60,000	9.45
Chrome ore	L. T.	702	713	7,775	10.90	50	51	550	10.78
Clay products	Sh. T.			65,000,000				g60,000,000	
Coal, anthracite	Sh. T.	48,133,930	42,667,101	86,682,794	2.03	52,645,133	47,759,665	85,857,717	1.79
Coal, bituminous	Sh. T.	139,468,659	126,525,967	113,401,602	0.89	147,557,980	133,864,599	120,505,982	0.89
Coal, cannel	Sh. T.	54,661	49,588	146,491	2.95	56,511	51,267	153,145	2.98
Coke	Sh. T.	10,369,015	9,406,770	17,311,823	1.84	12,742,340	11,563,673	23,367,879	2.02
Cobalt oxide	Lb.	12,825	75,817	17,314	f2.98	19,300	18,754	32,810	f3.75
Copperas	Sh. T.	11,170	10,133	52,662	5.19	11,924	10,818	56,565	5.23
Copper sulphate	Lb.	48,732,840	22,150	1,953,225	88.18	51,012,945	23,139	2,040,518	
Feldspar	L. T.	24,907	25,305	124,251	4.91	20,900	21,234	113,773	5.36
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	6,000	5,432	48,000	8.83	9,025	8,187	74,456	9.09
Fullers earth	Sh. T.	11,326	10,275	68,476	6.66	17,049	15,467	91,634	5.93
Grahamite (*k*)	Sh. T.	1,282	1,163	38,460	33.07	1,756	1,592	52,680	33.09
Graphite, crystalline	Lb.	405,006	f183,709	18,225	f.10	993,188	f450,487	44,691	f.10
Graphite, amorphous	Sh. T.	574	520	3,850	7.40	1,300	1,090	11,400	10.45
Gypsum	Sh. T.	195,553	177,405	583,136	3.29	223,061	202,360	711,952	3.53
Iron ore	L. T.	16,000,056	16,256,057	31,200,889	1.93	18,316,967	18,610,038	31,138,844	1.67
Lithargе	Sh. T.	6,500	5,897	540,300	91.57	9,900	8,981	899,100	100.11
Magnesite	Sh. T.	2,067	1,875	9,715	5.12	1,907	1,730	7,628	4.41
Manganese ore	L. T.	162,526	165,126	339,083	2.05	156,787	159,296	332,700	2.09
Mica, ground	Sh. T.	570	517	9,687	18.73	2,692	2,442	38,218	15.65
Mica, sheet	Lb.	17,630	f7,997	12,528	f1.57	92,335	f41,883	45,615	f1.09
Mineral wool	Sh. T.	5,853	5,309	61,614	11.60	5,667	5,141	45,494	8.81
Monazite	Lb.	17,300	8	875	109.37	40,000	18	2,000	111.11
Natural gas				10,000,000				10,000,000	
Paints, metallic	Sh. T.	31,865	28,908	342,167	11.15	36,293	32,925	370,594	11.26
Paints, ocher, etc	Sh. T.	17,335	16,179	178,733	11.05	11,151	10,116	110,165	10.89
Paints, venetian red	Sh. T.	5,998	5,309	93,586	17.62	4,596	4,169	55,690	10.96
Paints, white, red ld.	Sh. T.	95,955	87,049	7,868,310	90.39	103,235	93,654	9,291,150	99.21
Paints, zinc oxide	Sh. T.	15,863	14,391	1,189,725	82.67	26,262	23,825	2,100,960	88.18
Petroleum (crude)	Bbls*d*	53,254,795	7,730,425	65,753,206	8.50	56,985,643	7,972,579	44,804,962	5.62
Phosphate rock	L. T.	937,372	952,370	2,812,116	2.95	906,080	920,577	2,718,240	2.95
Precious stones				200,000				101,000	
Pyrites	L. T.	109,282	111,030	292,626	2.63	128,468	130,523	379,699	2.83
Salt	Bbls*e*	15,707,908	1,995,017	5,328,250	2.67	13,153,524	1,670,592	4,850,864	2.91
Silica, sand & quartz	L. T.	720,309	731,925	1,076,038	1.47	750,000	762,000	1,125,000	1.48
Slate, roofing	Sq'es.	699,100		2,260,862	n3.23	895,372		2,695,580	n3.01
Slate, manufactures				467,578				547,045	
Soapstone	Sh. T.	14,350	13,018	143,500	11.02	18,974	17,213	189,740	10.91
Soda, natural	Sh. T.	3,000	2,722	65,000	23.88	5,000	4,536	110,000	24.25
Soda, manufactured	M. T.		157,475	3,621,925	23.00		277,072	5,774,656	20.84
Stone, for building				30,599,804				30,000,000	
Stone, limestone(flux)	L. T.	3,794,175	3,854,882	1,660,437	0.43	4,247,688	4,315,651	1,868,[illegible]	0.43
Strontium sulphate	Sh. T.	*Nil.*				40	36	200	5.55
Sulphur	L. T.	3,800	3,861	72,200	18.70	1,690	1,717	34,814	20.27
Sulphuric acid	Sh. T.	1,019,501	924,885	17,331,517	18.74	1,122,741	1,023,987	21,446,079	19.19
Talc, common	Sh. T.	7,008	6,439	63,585	9.87	9,563	8,675	82,795	9.54
Talc, fibrous	Sh. T.	51,816	47,007	256,080	5.45	58,896	53,376	288,185	5.39
Uranium ore	Sh. T.	*Nil.*				17	15	9,010	600.66
Zinc ore, exported	L. T.	2,324	2,361	47,408	20.08	9,251	9,399	211,350	22.48
Est. prod. unspecified				5,000,000				5,000,000	
Total non-metals				484,999,181				781,635,147	
METALS.									
Aluminum	Lb.	1,300,000	f589,676	$520,000	f$0.85	4,000,000	f1,814,400	$1,400,000	f$0.77
Antimony	Lb.	1,226,000	556	84,717	152.37	1,500,000	680	107,250	157.72
Copper (*m*)	Lb.	479,806,183	217,639	51,003,397	234.35	510,190,719	231,421	56,325,055	243.39
Gold	Oz. *f*	2,558,433	f79,576	52,886,209	f664.60	2,864,576	f89,092	59,210,795	664.60
Iron, pig	L. T.	8,623,127	8,701,097	91,577,610	10.45	9,652,680	9,807,123	92,677,312	9.45
Iridium	Oz.					20.25		600	
Lead, value at N. Y.	Sh. T.	174,792	158,479	10,411,643	54.07	197,718	179,368	11,784,093	65.73
Nickel	Lb.	17,170	f7,788	4,464	f0.57	33,700	f15,286	11,668	f0.76
Platinum	Oz. *f*	200	f6.21	2,500	450.89	200	f6.21	3,000	482.89
Quicksilver	Flksg	29,863	1,036	1,104,997	1066.58	26,079	965	991,002	1026.94
Silver, comm'l value	Oz. *f*	58,488,810	f1,819,308	39,345,992	f21.58	56,457,292	f1,756,004	33,755,815	19.22
Zinc	Sh. T.	77,637	70,432	6,117,796	86.86	100,387	91,070	8,271,889	90.83
Total metals				252,959,670				264,538,485	
Grand totals				737,958,806				746,173,632	

(a) Barrels of 300 lb.; (b) 400 lb.; (c) 200 lb.; (d) 42 gal.; (e) 280 lb. (f) Troy ounces. (g) Flasks of 76½ lb. (h) Bituminous coal includes brown coal and lignite. The anthracite production is the total for Pennsylvania, Arkansas and Colorado. (i) Estimated. (j) Kilograms or per kilogram. (k) Including bitumen from Texas. (m) The value of the copper production is calculated at 0.25c. per lb. less than the average price of Lake copper at New York. (n) Value per square. (p) Value per cubic foot. (q) This figure is only approximate and will be revised.

Abbreviations: Sh. T., short tons, (2,000 lb.;) L. T., long tons, (2,240 lb.;) M. T., metric tons, (2204.6 lb.) Sq'es, squares, (100 sq. ft., lapped and laid.)

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 4. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 4. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week End. June 4, 2,270,504.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending June 4. First.	Week Ending June 4. High.	Week Ending June 4. Low.	Week Ending June 4. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'e 4, 1898.
•187½ February 10.	•97¼ April 29.	100	102	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	100½	101	100	101	150	190
29½ May 6.	25 May 5.	27⅛	27¾	− ¾	American Malting Company	13,750,000	....	..	28	28⅜	27¼	27¼	...	2,321
79½ May 9.	76¼ May 9.	78¼	78¾	..	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	78¼	78⅞	78	78¾	...	2,409
23⅛ January 10.	15½ March 25.	22	22¼	− ⅜	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	22¼	22⅜	21½	22⅜	10½	1,750
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	74½	75¾	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	55¼	545
130 February 14.	117½ January 3.	124	128	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	129	130	129	130	113	65
12⅞ June 1.	6½ January 20.	11¾	12	− ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	....	..	12½	12⅞	11½	11⅞	10¾	6,399
35 June 1.	16 March 26.	32¼	33	− 1	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,880	....	..	34	35	32	32	29½	5,823
145 January 7.	107½ March 26.	143½	143⅝	+ 5⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	138½	144½	138⅛	143⅝	118⅜	149,511
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	115	115½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	114⅜	115⅝	114¼	115	105	1,587
•93 February 11.	•88 March 29.	92	93½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	89	228
117 April 14.	83¾ January 24.	108½	108¾	− ⅛	American Tobacco	17,900,000	May 1, '98.	2	109	110⅝	108½	108¾	71¾	56,055
•119¾ May 31.	•112 January 26.	117	120	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	May 1, '98.	2	119¾	119¾	117⅛	119¼	104⅛	99
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	37½	38¼	− ½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	....	..	38½	38½	38	38	28¾	320
13⅝ January 7.	10¼ April 21.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	..	13	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	11⅞	16,530
33½ June 3.	22⅞ March 12.	33¼	33⅜	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	....	..	32⅜	33½	32⅛	33⅜	23¾	94,004
20 May 11.	12⅜ January 25.	19¼	19¾	+ 1¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	18½	20	18⅛	19½	10¼	17,537
7⅞ February 3.	5¼ January 10.	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,700	....	..	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	...	1,505
5⅛ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3¼	3½	− ¼	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	3½	3⅝	3¼	3¼	9	6,795
43⅞ May 31.	35 March 12.	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	42⅜	43⅞	41⅞	42¾	20⅛	35,082
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	118	120	− 1⅜	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	119¾	119¾	118	118⅝	105	1,127
12½ June 4.	9 June 3.	12	...	..	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,269,800	....	..	9	12½	9	12½	...	1,700
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 2.	52¾	53	+ ⅛	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	52¾	53	52⅛	52¾	48½	3,198
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	84½	85¾	+ 1⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	85½	85½	85½	85½	60⅜	225
14½ May 28.	11 April 23.	14	15	− ¼	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	½	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	...	300
24⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	23¼	23⅜	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	....	..	22⅛	23¼	21¾	23¼	17½	49,390
166¼ February 11.	•150 March 14.	158	...	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	June 1, '98.	1¾	158	158	158	158	...	50
106¼ June 2.	85⅞ March 26.	105½	105⅝	+ 2⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	103⅛	106¼	102⅞	105⅝	80	103,212
66 June 1.	•48 April 25.	65⅝	66¼	+ 11½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	....	..	55	66	55	66	...	21,095
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	109⅝	110¾	+ 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	108	110	108	110	98½	4,210
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 24.	14⅜	14½	..	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	....	..	14½	14⅞	14	14½	...	34,090
36⅛ January 28.	•20 April 20.	33	35	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000	....	..	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	...	140
25⅝ January 14.	20 April 21.	23	25	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,444,190	....	..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	...	100
10¼ January 14.	•6¾ April 4.	9⅞	10	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	9½	10	9½	10	...	3,889
33½ January 28.	23 April 16.	30	31	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	8,883,750	....	..	30¾	31	30¾	31	...	324
102⅛ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	100⅞	101	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	99⅞	102⅛	99¾	100⅞	77⅞	178,834
149½ February 16.	140 April 25.	148⅞	149	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149	149	149	149	134	337
130½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	128⅞	129	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,087,383	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	129	130	128	129	110⅞	14,046
•176 March 2.	163 January 3.	173	175	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	172¼	172½	172¼	172½	156	250
•108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	106½	106⅝	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	107	108⅜	105	106⅝	69	139,731
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	8¼	9	− ¼	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	....	..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	120
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	29	30	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...	185
39¼ June 4.	25 March 12.	37¾	38¼	+ 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	35¼	39¼	34⅞	38	25	16,273
87 February 1.	77½ March 9.	...	...	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	82	82	80	80	73¾	•80
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	15	15½	14¾	15¼	...	4,805
50¼ February 5.	45 May 2.	•46	49	− ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	49	49	48¾	48¾	38	400
⅞ January 28.	¼ April 7.	⅛	1	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	6,000,000	....	..	⅝	⅝	½	½	½	200
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	22¾	23½	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	....	..	22½	23½	22¼	23¼	17¼	1,520
•5 June 1.	•5 June 1.	6	7	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	5	5	5	5	...	70
•16½ May 26.	•16 June 1.	17	19	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	....	..	16	16	16	16	...	30
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	5½	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	2¼	645
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.	22⅞	24	+ ½	Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	23	23	23	23	...	322
196 May 20.	167 March 26.	190	191	− 2	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	192	192	189	189	160½	1,235
37¾ January 24.	27¼ March 25.	36¾	37	+ 2	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	34⅜	36⅞	34⅜	36½	...	1,945
91 February 15.	81 March 25.	88	91	+ 1½	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	88½	88½	88½	88½	...	174
114½ February 3.	104 April 21.	110⅝	111¼	+ 3	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¼	110	112½	110	111¼	105	3,063
159 February 3.	144¼ April 21.	...	154	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	153	153	153	153	146¾	264
13 January 12.	10 April 16.	12	13	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	...	100
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	49⅝	49⅞	+ 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	48⅛	49⅞	47⅞	49⅞	39¾	12,000
15⅞ June 3.	8⅞ April 21.	14⅜	15	− ⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	....	..	15	15⅞	14	14⅞	...	4,750
62 April 8.	45 April 20.	58⅝	58⅞	+ 2⅜	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	....	..	55½	58⅝	55½	58⅝	...	3,100
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	64½	65¼	+ 1	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	..	64½	65½	64½	65¼	...	2,000
†135 January 20.	•115 April 22.	128	135	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of New York	9,018,700	May 1, '98.	1½	128	128	128	128	117	11
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¼	14	+ ¼	Erie	112,165,200	....	..	13⅛	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13½	3,280
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	37	37¼	+ 1	Erie first preferred	42,392,300	....	..	36	37¼	36	37	32½	13,522
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18	19	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	....	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	20	250
16¾ January 31.	10 May 19.	...	11	..	**Fort Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	....	..	11	11	11	11	...	100
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	37⅝	37¾	+ 1⅜	**General Electric**	30,460,000	....	..	36¾	37⅞	36½	37⅝	31¾	15,817
179 June 1.	130 January 12.	174	178	− ¼	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	179	179	176	177½	...	1,459
36¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	22½	23	+ 2¼	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	....	..	20½	22¾	20	22¾	...	2,815
108⅞ January 31.	96 April 21.	105	105½	− ⅛	**Illinois Central**	50,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	105¾	106¼	105	105⅛	97½	4,871
60 June 1.	44½ April 25.	55	56	− 1½	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,600	July, '96.	1½	59	60	54⅞	55½	35	7,469
9¾ May 11.	7¼ March 18.	9¼	9¾	− ¼	Iowa Central	8,480,600	....	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	6½	100
35 January 8.	25 April 28.	33	34	+ 2¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl. 1, '93.	1	31½	33	31¼	33	22	767
24½ February 10.	15 April 20.	16	17	− ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	....	..	16	16⅞	16	16¼	...	812
34½ March 1.	30 June 2.	30	35	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	30	30	30	30	...	100
52 June 3.	37½ March 25.	50¾	51½	+ 3⅛	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	47¾	52	47¾	50¾	24¼	13,096
94½ January 14.	85 March 12.	90	91	+ ½	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	3	90	93½	90	90½	81¼	7,870
18⅝ February 1.	12½ March 14.	15¾	16½	+ ⅜	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	15	16½	15	15⅝	13⅞	2,728
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	73¾	74	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	73	73½	73	73½	61	355
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	52	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	51	51	50½	50¾	41	598
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	56⅜	56½	+ 1¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	56⅜	57¼	55⅜	56⅜	48½	57,174
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	105¾	106	..	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	106½	106⅝	104½	106	85⅝	53,792
•152 May 31.	•140 March 9.	...	...	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mch. 31, '98.	5	152	152	152	152	...	20
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	159	159¼	− ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	160¾	161½	156½	159¼	...	25,220
114⅞ February 8.	99½ March 12.	104	105	− ¼	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105½	105½	104⅞	105¼	...	572
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	29	29¾	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	29	29½	29	29½	19¾	700
90 June 3.	•80 April 11.	89¾	90½	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	89½	90	89½	90	80	580
62¼ June 3.	46 March 26.	61½	62¼	+ 3¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	59½	62¼	59	62¼	48½	3,980
75⅜ May 31.	57 January 20.	72½	73½	+ 1¼	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	73⅞	75⅜	72¼	73¼	47	8,618
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11¾	12	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11¾	1,870
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	36¼	36⅜	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	35½	36¾	34¾	36⅜	29¼	18,505
36¼ May 31.	22 March 12.	35⅜	35½	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '91.	1	36	36¼	34⅜	35½	16½	32,915
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	29	30	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	29	29½	29	29½	20	300
•175 January 14.	•167½ January 4.	171	174	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	172¼	172¼	172¼	172¼	165	165
60 June 1.	60 June 1.	...	...	..	**Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	60	60	60	60	...	100
37⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	35½	35¾	+ 2⅝	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	33	36⅛	33	35½	27¾	18,834
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	106¾	108	+ ⅞	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	106	107	105½	107	94⅞	1,808
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	19	20½	− ¾	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '95.	1	21½	21½	20	20¼	10¾	965
8¼ February 7.	6¼ April 15.	6½	7½	..	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	..	7	7	7	7	...	200
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	96½	97	− ¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	95	97½	95	95¾	77¼	3,042
51 June 3.	14 April 5.	46	48	+ 9½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	38⅝	51	38⅝	46½	...	10,401
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	116⅜	116¾	− ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	117⅜	117¾	116¼	116½	100⅞	19,529
•195½ February 2.	•182 March 26.	189	...	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	191¼	191¼	190	190	166	15
15⅝ January 31.	•11⅜ April 22.	13	14	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	11½	300
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	34½	36	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000	....	..	34	34	34	34	30	900
17 February 7.	11½ April 21.	15	16	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	....	..	15½	15½	15	15	...	510
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	53⅞	54	+ 2⅛	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	52	54	52	54	28¼	4,018
6½ May 12.	4¼ January 15.	6	6⅛	+ ½	North American	39,733,100	....	..	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	3⅞	11,800
30⅛ June 4.	19 February 24.	30	30⅛	+ 3⅜	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	26¾	30⅛	26¾	30⅛	13¼	87,689
69 January 31.	56⅞ March 12.	68⅞	69	+ 2⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	66¾	69	66⅝	69	38⅝	95,211
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	15⅜	15½	+ ¼	**Ontario & Western**	58,113,982	....	..	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	14¼	2,995
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	29½	30½	− ¾	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	30	30	29¾	30	...	511
54¼ February 1.	35¼ January 7.	51	52	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	..	52⅜	52⅜	51⅝	52	...	1,440
72½ January 20.	65½ March 29.	71½	73	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	71¾	72½	71	72	49	929
33⅝ February 17.	19⅜ January 3.	30	32	+ 2¼	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	....	..	30	33½	30	32	...	1,712
32⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	29⅝	29⅞	+ 2	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	28	30	28	29⅞	27	12,900
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	116¼	116¾	+ ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	117	117½	116	116⅜	105	4,889
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	101⅜	101⅝	+ ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	102	104¼	100⅝	101¼	87	173,642
2¼ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1½	2	− ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	¼	1,600
5¼ February 11.	•3 January 26.	4	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	33
47½ May 2.	38⅞ January 5.	44	45	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	....	..	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	12¾	100
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	65¼	66	− ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65¾	65¾	65	65	...	230
191 May 31.	165 March 12.	187½	188½	− 1¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	191	191	187	188¼	160½	3,872
5 June 2.	5 June 2.	5	8	..	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	5	5	5	5	...	100
23⅜ January 6.	15½ March 25.	19¾	19⅞	+ 1	**Reading**	69,900,000	....	..	18¾	19⅞	18¾	19⅞	10⅝	17,605
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	47	47¼	+ 2¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	..	45⅝	47¾	45	47¼	44¾	46,605
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	23¾	24	+ 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	22⅞	24¼	22½	23¾	26½	10,326
26 June 3.	•21½ January 11.	25¾	26¼	+ ¾	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	..	25½	26	25½	26	...	800
65 May 31.	50¼ March 15.	65	65½	+ 1	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	64½	65	64	65	...	1,475
123 January 4.	•116¼ March 26.	120	122	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	120	122	120	122	...	26
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7¼	7½	− ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	...	505
60 June 4.	45 February 24.	59	60	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	59½	60	59	60	...	1,513
22½ February 11.	13½ April 25.	20¼	21	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	....	..	20¾	21	20½	20½	...	680
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	8	8¼	+ ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,180	....	..	7⅝	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	5½	3,338
64 June 4.	52½ March 12.	64	64½	+ 2⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	62¼	64	62	64	46¼	3,048
32⅛ June 1.	22½ February 24.	31¼	31⅜	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	....	..	29⅞	32⅛	29⅝	31	15⅜	18,217
5⅛ June 1.	3¾ January 24.	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	3⅛	1,700
11⅛ May 11.	7¾ March 12.	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	10¼	11⅛	10¼	11	8⅞	1,100
145½ June 2.	•121½ January 6.	144	145	+ 3	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	141½	145½	144½	145	...	999
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	78	78¾	− ¼	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	79	79½	78¼	78½	59	2,155
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	18	18½	+ ½	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	....	..	17¾	18¼	17¾	18	14⅝	1,650
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	9	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	9¼	17,379
33¼ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	32⅝	32¾	+ 1¾	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	31¼	32⅞	31¼	32¾	28½	42,078
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	6¼	6½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6½	6¾	1,191
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	25¾	26	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	26	26⅜	25½	25⅞	22¼	11,380
12⅝ February 15.	8⅞ March 12.	12	12¼	+ ¼	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	....	..	11⅞	12⅜	11¾	12	9¾	7,825
6¼ January 8.	5 May 27.	...	...	+ ¾	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	....	..	5⅛	5¾	5⅛	5¾	...	300
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	173	176	− 6¼	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	179	179	172½	172½	...	385
25½ June 3.	16⅛ March 25.	25⅛	25¼	+ 1⅞	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	....	..	23¾	25½	23¾	25⅛	...	36,624
63⅜ February 2.	45⅞ March 12.	62⅞	63	+ 4	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	....	..	59¼	63⅜	59⅛	62⅞	...	209,169
10¼ February 18.	5⅜ April 21.	7⅜	7½	..	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,900	....	..	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	...	4,720
•49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	40	40	40	40	38½	36
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7¾	8¼	..	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	8⅜	8½	7⅞	8	6½	4,740
69¼ May 25.	53¾ March 26.	65	65¼	− 3¼	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	68⅜	68¾	64¾	65¼	56¼	22,093
22⅜ May 18.	14¼ March 12.	20½	21	..	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	20½	21¼	20	20½	11	2,590
80⅝ May 18.	60 March 12.	78½	79¾	+ ⅞	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	78⅞	79⅞	78⅝	79½	58	4,655
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7½	7⅞	+ ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	..	7½	7⅞	7½	7¾	5⅝	1,385
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19⅞	20	+ ⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	20	20⅛	19⅝	20	14¼	9,025
120 February 14.	•112½ May 5.	116	120	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	118	118	117	117	107	71
102⅜ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	93½	94	+ 1¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 16, '98.	1½	93¼	94⅞	93¼	94¼	...	1,200
93⅝ January 10.	82¼ March 26.	92	92¼	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	91⅞	92¾	91½	92⅜	79⅞	29,358
3¾ January 11.	•1⅜ April 21.	2⅜	2½	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	....	..	2½	3	2¼	2½	...	5,730
16 January 12.	•8¾ April 23.	12¼	14⅛	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	12⅛	14	12⅛	14	...	740

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. •Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale at buyer 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending June 4. $18,167,500

	Week Ending June 4, 1898.				
	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Tobacco scrip	90½	90½	89½	90	15
American Cotton Oil 8s	106	106	106	106	5
Ann Arbor 4s	85	85	84¾	84¾	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	91¼	93½	91⅛	92⅛	1,002
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	64¾	65¼	64⅝	65	2,001
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	3
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83	83	83	83	10
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	107	107	107	107	21
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng. certfs.	101	101¾	101	101¾	13
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	85	87	85	86¾	36
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	95	96¼	95	96	153
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	114¼	114¼	9
Buffalo, Richester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	9
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108⅝	108½	108⅝	108½	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	87⅛	87⅞	87½	87⅝	8
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	38⅝	39	38½	38¾	74
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income 5s	12	13	12	13	30
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114½	114	114	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s reg	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	16
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	81¼	82¼	81	82¼	245
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	113½	114½	113	114½	38
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106	106¼	106	106¼	12½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106	107	106	107	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	100¾	110¼	100¾	110½	24
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Chicago & East. Illinois general 5s	106	106½	106	106½	6
Chicago & East. Illinois gen. 5s, reg	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. refdg. 6s	104	104	104	104	3
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85½	86	85	86	101
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	131¼	131½	131½	131½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
C. C., C. & St. L. St. Louis Div. 4s	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	15
Colorado Midland 1st 2-4s	59½	59½	59½	59½	5
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	77	77	77	77	9
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	118	119	118	119	52
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	94	94½	94	94½	24
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	98⅝	99½	98⅝	99½	17
Detroit Gas 5s	91	91	91	91	7
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93	91¾	92½	53
Detroit, Mackinac & Marq. land grant 3½s	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	20
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	107	107	107	107	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	108⅞	109	108⅞	109	6
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	25
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 6s	100½	101	100½	101	20
Erie 3d mortgage 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	20
Erie 5th extended gold 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Erie prior lien 4s	91	92⅜	91	92	77
Erie general lien 3-4s	73¼	75	73¼	74½	389
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	86	86½	86	86½	13
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	90⅞	91¾	90⅞	91¾	15
Flint & Père Marquette 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	91½	94	91½	94	9
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st	73½	73¾	72	73	65
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	59	59	59	59	10
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93	93	93	93	28
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	6
General Electric debenture 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	122	122	122	122	8
Green Bay & Western debenture B	5	5	5	5	5
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	17
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100	100¼	100	100¼	87
Illinois Central 4s, 1951, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100¾	13
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	68¾	69¼	68¾	69	90
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¾	90	87¼	87⅝	102
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	62	63	62	63	96
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	43	44	43	43½	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104	6
Lake Shore 3½s	104¾	105	104	104½	111
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	101	101½	101	101	25
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90¼	89⅞	90¼	76
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116¾	116¾	116⅝	116¾	1
Louis & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 1st 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	93	94	93	94	15
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	11
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 2d 6s	107	107	107	107	9
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. gtd. 5s	100	101	100	101	14
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94¼	95	94¼	94⅝	61
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	2
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	48
Mexican International consol. 4s	73¼	75¼	73	73	43
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	119⅜	120	119⅜	120	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	132½	133	132½	133	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96	97	96	97	10
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	72	72½	71½	72½	60
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	77	78	77	78	97
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	109	109	109	109	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	99¾	101½	99¾	100⅝	350
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	119	119	119	119	14
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	97½	98	97½	98	26
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78½	78	78¼	44
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	118	118	118	118	8
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	118	118	118	118	5
New York Central extended 4s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104¼	105	104¼	104¾	10
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	50
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	155	155	155	155	8
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	109	109	106	106	6
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	12
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	92	92	92	92	4
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	81½	83	81½	82¾	138
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	11
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	253
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	96	96⅞	96	96⅞	179
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, regist 6ed	116	116	116	116	10
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110½	110½	3
Northern Railway of California 5s	101¼	101¾	101	101	20
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	113	113½	113	113½	7
Northwestern gold 7s, registered	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Northwestern extended 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	60
Northwestern consol. 7s	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	1
Northweste n general 3½s	101	101½	101	101½	5
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	30
Ohio Southern 1st 6s	81	81	81	81	1
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	110	111	110	111	13
Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	60¾	60¾	59	59⅝	176
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96¼	96½	94½	95½	218
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	103½	105	103½	104½	37
Oregon Short Line income A	70	72¼	69¾	72¼	145½
Oregon Short Line income B	49¾	51¾	49¾	51	58
Oregon Short Line 6s	124	127	124	127	241
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	11
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105½	1
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d, tr. r., 1st in. paid	18½	18½	18½	18½	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	74	76	74	76	102
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	100⅞	110	100⅞	110	10
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	100	108	106	108	22
Pittsburg & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	8
Reading general 4s	84¼	85⅞	84¼	85⅝	425
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	96	96	96	96	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	86	88	86	88	141
Rock Island general 4s	104⅝	105½	104⅝	105	692
Rock Island debenture 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	121½	121⅝	121½	121⅝	6
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	76	78	76	78	38
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	74
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106¼	4
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	114	114¼	114	114¼	5
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class C	114	114¾	114	114¾	6

BONDS.

	Week ending June 4, 1898.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	93½	94⅛	93½	94⅛	19
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	118½	119¼	118½	119¼	28
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105	43
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77½	81
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	72½	73⅝	72½	73¾	38
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	29¼	29¾	29¼	29½	17
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116	116⅛	116	116⅛	17
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Division 6s	119	120	119	120	13
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	10
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	104	105	103⅞	105	58
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	107	107¼	107	107¼	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	61½	64½	61⅛	64	592
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94	94⅛	94	94¼	31
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	20
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108¼	108	108¼	16
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	105	106½	105	106½	75
Southern Railway 5s	93	95⅝	93	95⅝	816
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	70	70	70	70	17
Standard Rope & Twine income	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	25
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	105¼	105½	102½	103⅛	81
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	35¾	37	35¾	36½	1,100
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	88	88	88	88	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101	101	98	98	15
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	84¾	86½	84¾	86½	32
Union Pacific new 4s	94¼	96⅜	94¼	96	3,019½
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr, certs.	47	47¾	47	47¼	13
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	58⅛	59	58	59	1,056
Virginia Midland general 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Wabash 1st 5s	108	109½	108	109⅜	278
Wabash 2d 5s	83	85	83	84½	311
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108¼	109	108¼	109	33
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	107	107	107	107	½
Western Union col. trust 5s	109	110	109	110	4
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	52½	52½	52½	52½	2
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14	14¾	14	14½	105
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	43½	43⅞	42	42¾	332
Total sales					$18,080,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111¼	13
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122	123⅛	122	123⅛	26
United States 5s, coupon	110¾	111⅛	110¾	111⅛	38
Total sales					$77,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 4, 1898.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	69	69	69	69	10
Total sales					$10,600
Grand total					$18,167,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	108⅝	May 18
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111¼	June 2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	122¼	May 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	123⅛	June 2
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¼	May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111⅛	June 4
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102⅞	Apr. 26	102⅞	Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101	May 14
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	87	May 10	90	May 27
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	87	May 25
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	65	Apr. 22	69	June 2
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 4
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	310	May 2
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 28
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Central National	162	Nov. 23	Metropolis	475	April 21
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
East River	140	Nov. 28	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $1,454,900. The banks now hold $52,249,700 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $11,890,900, an increase of specie of $1,640,100, an increase in legal tenders of $258,300, an increase in deposits of $13,413,200, and a decrease in circulation of $6,500.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 4, '98.	May 28, '98.	June 5, '97.
Loans	$601,618,300	$589,727,400	$511,918,700
Specie	175,502,100	173,862,000	89,310,900
Legal tenders	54,102,500	53,844,200	101,323,700
Net deposits	709,419,000	696,006,400	581,255,100
Circulation	14,730,700	14,737,200	14,322,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 4, '98.	May 28, '98.	June 5, '97.
Specie	$175,502,100	$173,862,000	$89,310,900
Legal tenders	54,102,500	53,844,200	101,323,700
Total res've	$229,604,600	$227,706,200	$190,634,600
Reserve required ag'st deposits	177,354,900	174,001,600	145,313,775
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$52,249,700	$53,704,600	$45,320,825

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,900	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,963,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,805,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,066,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,179,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,066,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$52,249,700	1893	$20,987,500
1897	45,320,825	1892	23,679,750
1896	18,486,300	1891	6,687,600
1895	39,667,900	1890	4,910,375
1894	77,965,100	1889	11,056,175

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 4, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86⅝	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	84¾	June 2	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 3	85	Apr 26	92⅞	June 4	92⅝	93⅛
Do., registered	89⅝	Mar 22	89⅝	Mar 22	89⅝	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	66½	Jun 3	54⅝	Mar 12	66	June 4	65⅝	66
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	⅞	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99½	Jun 2	96	Jan 5	99½	June 2	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	107	June 2	107½	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	108½	May 21	80	Jan 12	104½	May 25	105	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dc 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	101⅜	Jun 3	90	Jan 25	101⅜	June 3	101½	..
Do., do., registered	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102	May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	104⅞	May 27	97	Apr 6	104⅞	May 27	..	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103½	May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	90	May 20	84	Jan 11	90	May 20	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	90	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99⅛	May 26	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47⅞	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	8	May 28	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	De 13, 97	119	121
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	102½	May 2	104½	June 4	104	105
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	113	May 27	113	May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	79	Apr 8	86¾	June 3	86	87½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	79	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	86	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	80	Apr 14	86½	June 3	86	87½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	91	Apr 2	96	June 3	95¾	96¼
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104⅛	Jan 18	104½	June 2	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	122	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Apr 12	120½	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	115	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 28	107	May 17	106	..
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	103	June 2	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	105	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	110¼	May 31	110¼	110⅝
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108½	May 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	87⅝	June 3	88	90
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	38¾	June 2	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	13	June 3	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅜	Jan 19	95⅜	Jan 19	95⅜	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104¼	Mar 25	104	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	109½	Apr 27	114	June 3	114	114½
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼	June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101	June 1	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	112½	May 17	..	115
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½	May 12	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101	June 4	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s.1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	116	120
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119	May 28	117	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114½	June 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	73½	Mar 26	82¼	June 4	81½	82
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	103½	June 4	103½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95⅛	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101	June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113½	Apr 21	110	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107⅛	May 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	107
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	102½	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼	June 2	106	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117	May 26	113½	Apr 20	117	May 26	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	107	June 2	106½	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	110½	June 4	110	110½
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100⅜	June 1	100½	101
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	100	May 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	97¼	June 1	97¼	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120½	May 23	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116	May 23	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	106½	June 3	106	..
Do., do., registered	106	Jun 3	101	Jan 4	106	June 3	105	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	113½	May 20	113	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	May 5	85	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104	June 3	100	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	144½	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	144½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	144½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145	May 27	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	143	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117½	May 23	118⅛	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120	June 4	120	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	128¼	June 4	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116⅛	June 1	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	116	May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111	Apr 29	..	115
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113	May 25	112¼	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110	Apr 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105	June 3	104¼	104½
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122¼	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	117	Apr 30	..	120½
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾	June 1	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113½	June 2	113½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	113¾	June 3	114	118
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106½	May 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	115¼	May 26	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	112½	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104½	June 1	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	101½	Jun 2	99	May 16	101½	June 2	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	107½	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	109	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	133	June 2	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½	May 26	113	119
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	130	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	130	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	108	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131	May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼	May 13	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	106½	June 4	106½	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Jun 3	102⅝	May 7	105	June 4	105	105¼
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	70	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	103	Apr 21	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	135½	May 26	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	130	May 31	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132⅝	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	127	Apr 22	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122¼	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	118½	May 31	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87⅝	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	86	June 4	85⅝	86⅛
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	107½	May 10	107	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s.1917	73⅛	Feb 4	69½	May 3	69½	May 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	May 13	..	82
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	98½	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	92¾	May 31	93⅛	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87¼	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½	May 26	..	99½
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	105	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅞	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	76	June 4	74	75
Do., income 4s, 1990	14	May 7	14	May 7	14	May 10	16	17
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	102½	May 31	102	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	131	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	May 5	56	May 26	59½	June 1	58	60
Colorado Midland 1st g. 4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	..	....	64	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	77	Mar 5	70½	Apr 21	77	June 3	77	78
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	137¼	May 21	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	109	May 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½	May 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	133	Feb 26	138	Apr 18	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 87	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	141½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120¼	May 6	120½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	114	May 13	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148⅝	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	94¼	June 2	94½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91¼	May 27	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99½	June 3	98	100
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser.A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¾	Jun 3	16¾	June 3	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107⅝	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106½	May 24	103	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 2	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	108½	115
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	116½	May 20	116½	May 20	116½	May 20	116	120
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 3	108	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	113½	May 23	113	May 23	113½	May 23	113	120
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	103	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½	May 26	141½	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	140	May 27	138	145
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	135	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	130	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	102	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110½	June 4	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 26	92	June 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	75	Jun 3	66	Apr 28	74½	June 4	74¼	74½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108⅝	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	105	May 26	105¼	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	92
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	92	June 3	91	93
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110	Apr 15	110	Apr 29	109¼	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	98⅞	May 27	98½	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116	Apr 18	120	June 1	..	..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	112	May 20	112	May 20	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	86½	May 31	82	Apr 13	86½	May 31	..	86½
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	110	May 2	114¼	May 31	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	85	Apr 29	94	June 4	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	83	Jan 5	91¾	June 4	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s. 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	65	Mar 17	73	June 4	72½	73
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	59	May 31	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	91½	June 2	91½	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf.g.5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23, 97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	43	Mar 14	43	Mar 14	..	..
Green Bay West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	4	May 7	5	May 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	108½	Jun 2	108½	Jun 2	108½	June 2	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Apr 15	101	Apr 24	102½	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	100	May 6	100½	May 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	97½	Apr 29	100⅛	June 2	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & T., 1953	..	....	..	....	..	....	99	100
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	95	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	101	May 20	101	May 20	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	115½	Apr 23	120	June 2	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	De 28, 97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 22, 96	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	90	..
Carbondale & Shawton 1st g. 4s, 1932	..	....	..	....	..	....	90	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	97	May 2	101	May 20	100	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	88	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	116	May 6	118	May 12	116½	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	78	Mar 23	82	May 9	82½	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	55	May 26	53	58
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	97	Mar 26	100¼	June 4	100	100¼
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	65	Apr 26	69	June 3	..	..
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g.5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	40	Apr 28	43½	June 3	43	45
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	35	Mar 11	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115	May 10	116	May 20	115	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	95	Apr 29	100½	May 18	103	105
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	102	Jun 4	100½	Jan 6	102	June 4	..	103½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107	Apr 5	109	May 25	108⅞	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105½	Apr 4	107	May 23	107	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120⅛	Feb 23	116½	Apr 21	118	May 13	114½	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	May 13	114½	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅜	Jan 18	102	Apr 7	104½	June 4	104¼	105
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	99	Apr 29	100¾	May 10	102	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	107	Apr 20	107	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117	May 13	117	May 13	115	120
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85¼	Jan 12	89	May 27	..	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	86¾	Apr 6	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con.g.5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	De 15, 97	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	33	36

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	106	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	124½	May 31	120⅝	Jan 6	124½	May 31	122	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107	Jun 2	107	June 2	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s,1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Apr 5	117½	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	116¾	June 4	116	116¾
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s,1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	103	May 19	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90¼	June 3	90	90½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	100¼	June 1	100	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	102¾	May 12	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94	June 2	93	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g.5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	101	June 2	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	90
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	109	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	94¾	June 2	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	119¼	June 1	118	119½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½	June 2	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108⅛	Apr 28	113½	June 3	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120	May 19	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	119	June 3	119	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	118⅛	June 2	119	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅝	Feb 10	73	June 4	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	110	May 25	110½	112
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121	Apr 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22,97	138½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	107	June 4	105½	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	87⅝	June 4	87	88
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63	June 4	62½	63½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	82¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82¼	May 13	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	May 12	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	97	June 4	96½	97½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101½	Jun 1	93	Mar 26	100⅝	June 4	100¼	100½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	103½	Apr 26	109	June 3	..	108
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78	June 4	76	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72½	Jun 4	60	Apr 28	72½	June 4	72	73
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¼	May 27	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	107	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	107½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106½	June 4	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	104¼	Apr 25	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & l. grt. g.5s,1931	95	May 28	86	Apr 6	95	June 3	94½	95
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	93½	May 19	86	Feb 26	93	May 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	119	June 1	119½	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	122½
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	78¼	June 4	78	78¼
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	97½	May 27	97½	May 27	98	June 3	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131⅝	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102	May 26	102	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 21	118	May 31	118	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	118	May 31	118	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	109⅝	May 20	109¾	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109¼	May 17	109¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	109¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105	May 18	103½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	103½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛	May 31	100½	May 6	105⅛	May 31	103½	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	103½	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109	June 2	..	109¼
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	107½	May 25	..	108½
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	May 25	107½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107⅛	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119½	May 12	121⅝	June 2	121½	122½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104¾	June 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	155	Jun 2	145	Jan 6	155	June 2	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	145	May 10	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16,97	120	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125¼	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s,1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106	June 2	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	99¾	June 2	98½	99¾
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117½	June 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126	May 10	126	May 10	126	May 10	121	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	90⅛	Apr 21	96¾	June 4	96½	97
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien. g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	61⅞	June 4	61¼	61½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	110½	May 16	104	Jan 5	110½	May 31	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	86	May 25	86	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	82¾	June 4	82¼	83
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	85	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅛	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	81	June 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	Mar 31	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	76	May 20	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	100¼	Apr 25	111	June 2	112	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	59⅝	June 3	59½	60
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	111	Apr 20	115	June 3	..	..
Ore. R. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	95½	June 4	95	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	127	June 4	125	127
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	De 13, 97	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	105	Jun 3	96	Apr 27	104½	June 4	104½	105
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	72¼	Jun 2	58	Jan 5	72¼	June 3	72	73
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	51⅛	Jun 2	39	Jan 4	51	June 4	51	52
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	111¼	May 31	112	113
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	110	May 27	110	111
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	110	June 2	110	111
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A,1942	..	....	..	....	118½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98	May 20	90	96
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	May 28	93	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85¼	May 23	85¼	May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108⅛	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	108	June 4	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	76½	Apr 28	84	June 2	84	85
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1,97	25	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	85⅝	June 4	85½	86
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jun 4	78½	Apr 25	88	June 4	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94¾	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	78	Jun 4	68¼	Apr 29	78	June 4	76	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111⅛	May 6	114¼	June 1	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114¾	June 2	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119¾	Feb 5	114	Apr 20	119¼	June 4	119	120
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼	Feb 8	98½	Apr 25	105	June 4	104¾	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼	Feb 15	92½	Apr 14	92¼	Apr 14	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	77½	Jun 2	69	Apr 26	77½	June 4	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	94⅛	June 3	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	73¾	June 3	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30¾	May 11	25	Mar 25	29½	June 4	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122⅝	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	115	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	118	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	128	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	105½	May 10	107¼	June 3	107	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	Ma 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	97	May 20	97	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	118½	Apr 19	124	May 20	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109¼	May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	105½	Apr 12	104½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	106	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94⅛	June 4	94	94½
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris, & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93	June 4	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	105	May 11	105	May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	81½	May 31	76¾	Apr 2	81½	June 2	81	82
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	64½	Jun 3	55½	Apr 25	64	June 4	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96¼	Jan 3	98¼	May 28	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	106½	Jun 3	100¼	Jan 4	106½	June 4	106	107
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96¼	June 3	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	82	Apr 21	83	June 3	81	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108¼	June 4	107½	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	95⅝	Jun 4	87	Apr 28	95⅝	June 4	95	95¼
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Mar 16	106¼	Mar 16	106	109
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114	May 27	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	109	May 31	108¾	109½
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	122	May 31	118	Apr 13	122	June 4	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	116	May 25	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	118	Apr 16	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	106	Jun 1	100	Mar 24	106	June 1	106½	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	102	Apr 14	102	Apr 14	106½	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	109	May 18	109	May 18	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½	Apr 14	107	May 21	106	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	105	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	105½	May 31	96½	Mar 12	103½	June 3	103½	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	37	Jun 1	28	Jan 4	36½	June 4	36¼	36½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	117¼	Apr 26	120	May 18	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	102	June 4	100	103½
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82⅛	Feb 23	76	May 26	76	May 26	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	69½	Mar 22	72	May 10	70½	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916 t. r.	90	Jan 10	85½	Apr 4	88	May 27	..	88
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	98	Jun 4	98	June 4	98	101
U. P. R. R. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	96⅝	Jun 3	88½	Apr 21	96	June 4	95⅛	96
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	51	Feb 28	44	Apr 22	47¼	June 4	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	59	June 4	58½	58⅝
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	109⅝	June 4	109¼	109½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	85	Jun 3	74½	Mar 24	84½	June 4	84¼	..
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅞	Jan 12	21	Apr 27	28¾	May 28	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	104½	Feb 11	97	Apr 19	103¼	May 28	..	..
St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	108½	Mar 12	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn 1st g. 5s, 1937	108¼	Jan 21	103	Apr 25	108	May 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	47¼	Apr 26	52½	June 3	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	14½	June 3	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28,97	..	..
West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	May 26	..	..
Do., exten. & imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62¼	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	84	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	42¼	June 4	42	43
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 13	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102½	Mar 14	106	June 4	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	77	Feb 14	64	Mar 14	77	May 17	75	80
Boston Un. Gas. tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	115	Jun 1	109½	Apr 27	114¼	June 4	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	92	Apr 23	95	May 27	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	100⅛	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	99	May 7	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s 1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	80	May 9	80	May 27	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	101½	Apr 28	101½	Apr 28	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	89	May 20	91	June 3	..	..
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	May 26	90	May 20	92½	June 4	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	108	Apr 9	111¼	June 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	119	Jun 3	114½	Mar 25	119	June 3	116	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jly 23, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	103	May 9	96	Apr 26	102¼	June 4	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95⅛	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23,97	111	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 23,97	..	..
Jeff'sn & Clearfd. C. & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919	105¼	Jan 31	100	Apr 18	104	June 4	..	..
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5,97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	106¾	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	106	Mar 14	..	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 16,97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	102	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116	May 26	116	June 1	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	106¼	Jan 24	103	Mar 28	104	May 13	105	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	101	Apr 19	101	Apr 19	103	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	108	May 10	106	May 19	106	May 19	106¾	108
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 19,97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	70	May 25	51	Mar 12	70	June 2	68	70
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	17	May 25	11	Mar 23	16¼	June 1	15¼	16¼
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917	88	Feb 23	79	May 9	82	May 11	88	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	87	Jan 31	79	Mar 25	85	May [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922	..	....	..	....	81	Nov 6,93	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	116	Feb 18	111¼	May 5	114	May 27	114	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105¼	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 14	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	....	..	....	106	Sep 30,97	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	111	Jan 14	105	Apr 21	110	June 2	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	101	Mar 16	101	Mar 16	101	Mar 16	..	..

CALENDAR FOR THIS WEEK.

Monday, June 6.

Boston and Maine Railroad. Books close.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. Books open.
Chicago Telephone Company. Dividend payable.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad. Books open.
Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad. Books open.
Lowell and Andover Railroad. Dividends payable.
Minnesota Iron Company. Annual meeting.
New York and Long Island Bridge Company. Annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank. Annual meeting.
Quicksilver Mining Company. Books close.

Tuesday, June 7.

New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 8.

Automatic Telephone Construction Company. Annual meeting.
Canton Land Company, Baltimore. Annual meeting.
Eleventh Ward Bank. Annual meeting.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad. Books close.

Thursday, June 9.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Books close.
Canton Land Company, Baltimore. Books open.
Tamarack Mining Company. Books open.

Friday, June 10.

Exploration Syndicate. Dividends payable.
Little Miami Railroad. Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company. Books open.
New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. Books open.
Welsbach Commercial Company. Dividend payable.

Saturday, June 11.

New York and East River Ferry Company. Books close.
Welsbach Commercial Company. Books open.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$7,558,261
Week ended June 4, 1897	10,512,180
From Jan. 1, 1898	196,066,262
From Jan. 1, 1897	242,245,566

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 31, 1898	$9,963,132
Week ended June 1, 1897	6,763,156
From Jan. 1, 1898	196,697,549
From Jan. 1, 1897	163,881,022

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$9,427
Week ended June 4, 1897	79,709
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,874,363
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,652,397

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$5,000
Week ended June 4, 1897	1,160,860
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,579,079
From Jan. 1, 1897	18,321,860

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$4,427
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,298,284

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 4, 1897	$1,081,091
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,669,463

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$10,341
Week ended June 4, 1897	60,488
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,145,538
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,127,072

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$919,169
Week ended June 4, 1897	921,845
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,048,049
From Jan. 1, 1897	20,104,784

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$108,828
Week ended June 4, 1897	871,347
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,902,511
From Jan. 1, 1897	18,977,712

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$19,768
Week ended June 4, 1897	130,197
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,019,901
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,779,469

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$924,169
Week ended June 4, 1897	2,082,645
From Jan. 1, 1898	22,624,128
From Jan. 1, 1897	38,426,644

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$47,395,673

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 3, 1898	$920,401
Week ended June 4, 1897	1,952,448
From Jan. 1, 1897	35,647,175

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold	Silver.
June 3, 1898	£37,023,318	.....
June 4, 1897	36,026,231	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 3, 1898	74,678,720	£40,104,960
June 4, 1897	79,519,817	49,203,863

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 3, 1898	29,152,000	15,017,000
June 4, 1897	30,318,000	15,617,000

RUSSIA.

June 3, 1898	111,324,000	4,476,000
June 4, 1897	92,413,000	3,842,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 3, 1898	34,930,000	12,562,000
June 4, 1897	34,280,000	12,629,000

SPAIN.

June 3, 1898	9,834,000	4,334,000
June 4, 1897	8,667,000	10,200,000

ITALY.

June 3, 1898	15,256,000	1,931,000
June 4, 1897	14,885,000	2,182,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 3, 1898	2,800,000	6,947,000
June 4, 1897	2,630,000	6,966,000

BELGIUM.

June 3, 1898	2,805,000	1,402,000
June 4, 1897	2,711,333	1,35[illegible],667
Total for the week	£317,863,038	£95,773,960
Total preceding week	318,825,672	95,952,980
Corresponding date last year	301,450,381	102,055,530

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	82	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	32½	..
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	113	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	195	..
B'klin City & Newtown 1st 5s	112¼	113½
Brooklyn El. t. r., 4th ass't pd.	19	20
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Ry. stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	113	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	164
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	61
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	195	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	..
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	100	103
Eighth Avenue	300	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	..
42d St. & Grand Street	335	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Louisville St. Ry. com.	32	35
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	96
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	13
North Shore Traction pf.	72	75
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	103½
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	78
Rochester Ry.	13	18
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	97	100
Second Avenue stock	168	171
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	112	112½
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	110
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 5s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	173	176
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	..
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	19	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
Union Railway	175	200
West Chicago Street	93½	94
West End (Boston)	83¾	84
West End (Boston) pf.	103⅞	104½
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	80	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	49	50
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	180
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	180	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1350	1400
Colonial	192½	..
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	325	350
Franklin	225	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	430	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	220	..
Lawyers' Surety	160	165
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	230	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	255
Produce Exchange	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	283	290
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	260	..
United States	1150	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	116	112
Commonwealth	..	108
Continental	400	..
Eagle	240	245
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	435
Germania	240	255
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	185	195
Kings County	170	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	..	110
Niagara	160	170
North River	120	..
Pacific	145	155

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Peter Cooper	..	122
Phenix, Brooklyn	165	173
Rutgers	..	115
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	..
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	380	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	..	167
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	310
Broadway	..	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	95
Central	160	170
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3750	4000
Citizens'	120	139
City	1100	..
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	206
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	350	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	225	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	..
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	100	110
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	146½	148½
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	155
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	..	185
Park	295	305
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	..	116
Republic	150	160
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	90	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	100	108
Tradesmen's	..	105
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	145	160
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	195½
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	..
Cayuga & Sus.	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	100	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	..
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	41	43
American Brake	89	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	20	30
Am. Typefounders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	..
American Graphophone	132½	141½
American Graphophone pf.	135	145
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	67
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company	67	71
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel stock	52	57
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	104	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	93
Commercial Cable	178	180
Consolidated Car Heating	31	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	75	78
Diamond Match Co.	137½	139
Electro-Pneumatic, ass. pd.	1⅝	1¼
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	80
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	53	53¼
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	102	108
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	84	90
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	80
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	20
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	35
Mergenthaler Linotype	155	157
Mich. Pen. Car com.	5	7
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	46	49
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	50
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	28	30
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	115	..
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	46	48
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Nicaragua Construction	10	13
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	356
Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	40	45
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	222	..
Procter & Gambie pf.	165	170
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Light	94	98
Simmons Hardware com.	100	105
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	115
Singer Mfg. Co.	415	..
Standard Oil	427	429
Swift & Co.	88	93
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	47½	52½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100½	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	62	64
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	24	25
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	162½	164
Westinghouse Air Brake	480	..
Woof Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	28	33
Worthington Pump pf.	87½	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	60	60¼
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	100	100½
Bay State Gas inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i	93½	94½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	27
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	104¾
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	117
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	88	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	70	77
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit inc. 5s	..	95
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	112	115
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	88	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98½	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	70	74
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	97	100
Minneapolis Gas 6s	101	..
Mutual of New York	331	337
New Amsterdam	29	29¾
New Amsterdam pf.	69	70
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99½	100½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	91
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	86	87
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	100½	101½
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 4, total transactions included 2,270,504 shares of stock, $18,080,500 bonds, with $77,000 Government and $10,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 5, '97.	June 4, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	1,039,353	2,270,504 Inc.	1,231,151
Banks	140	50 Dec.	90
Mining	900	500 Dec.	400

BONDS.

	June 5, '97.	June 4, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$8,846,500	$18,080,500 Inc.	$10,766,000
State	6,000	10,000 Inc.	4,000
Government..	157,800	77,000 Dec.	80,800

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs......5⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf...1
At., T. & S. F. pf....1⅜
Balt. & Ohio.........1¾
Canadian Pacific.....1⅝
Ches. & Ohio.........1½
Chi. & East. Ill....11½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..2
Chicago & N. W. pf.2½
Chi., Bur. & Q....3⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P...2
Chi., R. I. & Pac..1¼
Consolidated Ice.......2
Del. & Hudson.......3
Den. & R. G. pf......2¾
Detroit Gas..........2⅝
Eastern El...........1
Erie 1st pf..........1
General Electric.....1¾
Hawaiian Sugar......2¼
Iowa Central pf.....2¼
Laclede Gas..........3¼
Louis. & Nash.......1¼
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.3¼
Minnesota Iron.......1¼
Mo., K. & T. pf......1⅜
Nat. Lead..........2⅝
N. Y. Air Brake.......9½
Norf. & West. pf..2⅛
Northern Pacific.......3⅜
Nor. Pacific pf.......2⅝
Oregon Short Line....2¼
Pacific Mail.........2
Reading 1
Reading 1st pf.......2¼
Reading 2d pf.......1¼
Rio Grande W. pf...1
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.1
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.2⅛
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1½
St. P., Minn. & M..3
Southern Ry. pf....1¾
Union Pacific.......1⅞
Union Pacific pf.....4
West. Chi. St.......1½
Wheel. & L. E. pf., $1 ass't paid.......2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....1
Brooklyn Union Gas.1⅝
Consolidated Gas.....2
Ill. Steel Co........1½
Pullman Car..........1¾
Third Avenue.........6¼
U. S. Leather pf....3¼

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Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s..1
A., T. & S. F. gen..2
A., T. & S. F. adj...1⅝
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.1¼
Brook. El. 1st, t. r 3¼
Brook. R. T. 5s ...1
Central of N. J. gen.1
Cen. of N. J. gen. r.1½
Ches. & Ohio Con. 5s.2
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.1¼
C., B. & Q. deb.....1
Chi. & East Ill. gen.1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A.......1⅛
Chi. & N. W. gold 7s, reg 1½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s...1¼
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s...3½
Denver & Rio G. 4s.1
Erie 3d ext. 4½s.....2¼
Erie prior 4s........1⅛
Erie gen. lien........1½
E., L. & B. S. 1st..1
F. & P. M. Pt. H. 5s 1¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st.1
Georgia Pac 1st.....1
Ill. Cen. 4s, 1953....1⅛
K. C., P. & G. 1st....1
Laclede Gas 5s.......1
L. & N. 1st, N. & Mob. 1st 1¼
C. & N. 1st, Nash., F. & S. 5s.........2
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala. 5s.........2½
Minn. & St. L. Con.1
Mid. of N. J. 1st....1
Mo., K. & T. 2d....1¼
Mo., K. & E. 1st....2
Mo. Pac. trust 5s.....1
M. Pac. 1st col. 5s.1¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, c. f.........3
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s 1¼
N. Pacific gen.......1
Norf. & West. con..2
Or. Imp. 1st, t. r...1
Or. Short Line 6s....3
Or. Short L. con. 5s.1⅛
Or. Short L. Inc. A..3
Or. Short L. Inc. B.2
Peoria & East. 1st..2
Reading gen 1⅞
Rio G. West. 4s......2½
St. J. & G. I. 1st....2¾
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s 1⅛
St. L. & S. F. Southwest. Div. 5s......1
St. L. S. W. 1st.....1⅛
San A. & A. P. 4s..2½
St. L. & I. M. 2d....2½
Southern Ry. 5s.....2⅜
Texas Pacific 2d.....1½
Union Pacific 4s.....1⅞
U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r 1¼
Union El. 1st, t. r...2
Wabash 1st 1¾
Wabash 2d 1¾
West Shore 4s.......1
West. U. col. t. 5s..1

Bond Declined.

Detroit City Gas 5s..........................1

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
King. & P..	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Phenix	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Total sales......................					500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Arg. Jun...	.29	.29	.29	.29	200
Brunswick .	.18	.18	.18	.18	100
C. Cal & Va.	.50	.51	.50	.51	330
C. & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,500
Horn Silver.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	75
Iron Silver.	.50	.60	.50	.60	13,300
Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24	300
Leadville ..	.11	.14	.11	.14	1,500
Little Chief.	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,100
Mexican ...	.22	.22	.22	.22	100
Mollie Gib..	.28	.28	.27	.27	1,200
Pharmacist .	.06	.06	.06	.06	3,100
Portland ..	.95	.95	.95	.95	200
Potosi	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Sm'll Hopes.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	300
Sierra Nev..	.55	.70	.55	.70	400
Utah	.06	.07	.06	.07	2,000
Yel. Jacket..	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Total sales......................					27,705

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼	30,000
Anaconda ..	.53	.63¼	.51⅝	.53¼	6,700
Anchoria ..	.74	.77	.70½	.70½	2,600
Can. Ball...	.004½	.004⅛	.004	.004¼	22,000
Crip. C. Con.	.09	.09⅞	.08¾	.09	46,400
Elkton	.95	.96	.93	.93	1,200
Garfield Con.	.14½	.15¼	.14⅛	.15	38,300
Golden Fl..	.25	.33	.25	.33	8,300
Havana	.75⅛	.75⅛	.75⅛	.75⅛	200
Isabella	.23	.25¾	.22¾	.25¾	15,400
Jefferson ...	.04½	.04¾	.04	.04¼	47,900
Justine	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½	9,000
Lagonda ...	.17	.19⅝	.16½	.19⅝	14,000
Lillie	1.00	1.02⅛	.90	1.02⅛	1,900
Mollie Gib..	.24	.32¾	.22½	.23	4,500
Mt. Rosa...	.13¼	.14	.11⅛	.12½	36,700
Old Gold....	.003½	.004	.003½	.004	22,000
Pilgrim	.003	.003	.003	.003	1,000
Portland ...	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	2,100
Rocky Mt..	.06	.13	.06	.13	3,100
Sentinel	.005½	.007	.005½	.006¾	86,000
Union	.11¾	.12	.11⅛	.11½	46,200
Work	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	9,000
Total sales......................					313,300

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £168,634 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.74, became 47.97 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,800,000f. gold and gained 1,525,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¼@$4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and $5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending June 4....	$719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4........	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28......	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28........	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21......	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21.......	44,27,061
Exchanges week ending May 14......	819,486,982
Balances week ending May 14........	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7......	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7........	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30....	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30......	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23....	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23.....	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16....	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16.....	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9......	665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9........	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2......	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2........	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26....	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26.....	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19....	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19.....	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12....	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12.....	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5......	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5.......	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26....	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26......	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19....	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19......	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12....	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12......	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5......	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5.......	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29......	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29......	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22......	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22.......	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15......	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15......	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8.......	1,042,807,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8........	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31....	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31......	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24....	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24......	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18......	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18.......	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11......	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11........	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4.......	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4.........	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27....	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27......	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20......	728,626,000
Balances week ending Nov. 20.......	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13......	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13.......	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6......	725,052,558
*Balances week ending Nov. 6.......	43,290,182

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing June 4. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	January, 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	....	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
115	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16, 1898	1	23	Jan. 19	22	May 13	22	May 13, 1898
11½	12½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	..	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	Apr. 21, 1898
102	106	**Boston Air Line pf.**	1,426,000	October, 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	....	..	..	....	..	....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
20	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12, 1898
60	63	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	62	May 9, 1898
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	74½	May 24	*65	Mar. 10	74½	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	....	..	..	....	..	....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	June 1, 1898	1¾	*170	May 11	*170	May 11	*170	May 11, 1898
1½	2¼	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2⅜	Apr. 8	2⅜	Apr. 8, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	....	..	....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
5¾	6½	Col. & Hock. Coal, all in. paid.	4,171,000	....	..	7½	Jan. 13	4¾	Mar. 26	6	May 23, 1898
160	180	Commercial Cable	10,090,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	..	....	..	....	*162½	May 28, 1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	871,325	April 15, 1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
85	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.**	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897	6	..	....	..	....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
5½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf.	10,000,000	....	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	5⅞	May 10, 1898
107	110	**Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn.**	4,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	1½	111	Feb. 8	*102½	Apr. 1	*108¼	May 5, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	....	..	....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
25	27	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, 1893	7½	26	May 11	*20	Feb. 17	26	May 16, 1898
48	53	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	April 15, 1897	1	50	May 16	*37	Apr. 13	*47	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	..	14⅛	Feb. 14	*9⅛	Apr. 15	11½	May 14, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,200	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	36½	May 19, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf.**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	....	..	....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	May 1, 1898	1¼	..	....	..	....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
48	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	May 25, 1898	50c.	50	May 21	*43	Apr. 2	*50	May 25, 1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January, 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	3	May 20, 1898
14	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c.	18	Feb. 2	*13⅛	Mar. 19	15½	May 20, 1898
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	..	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
..	193	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	Feb. 15, 1898	3	194¾	Jan. 29	170¾	Jan. 4	190	May 27, 1898
..	191	Lake Shore certificates	....	....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	190	May 27, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	350,000	....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
50	55	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	45	Mar. 28	47½	May 17, 1898
4½	5	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	4⅝	May 23	5	May 24, 1898
1	1½	Mexican National certfs.	33,350,000	....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	May 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	....	..	....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
6½	7½	**National Starch**	5,000,000	....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	6¼	May 12, 1898
60	80	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	May 1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60	Mar. 25, 1898
18	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	January, 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	*65	May 10, 1898
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April, 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*122	May 22, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	....	..	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893	1¼	38	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28	Apr. 6, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs.	....	....	..	30⅛	May 5	*28¼	May 2	30⅛	May 5, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c.	*4¼	May 26	*3	Mar. 8	*4¼	May 26, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	....	..	....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
168	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898	1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*168	Feb. 25	*172	Apr. 1, 1898
5	8	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
1¾	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18, 1898
180	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January, 1898	4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20, 1898
..	25	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,660,207	July 5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	21	Apr. 7, 1898
..	85	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,793,123	....	..	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12, 1898
149	152	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,646,833	Feb. 2, 1898	3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	*148	May 25, 1898
59½	60½	Silver Bullion certificates	....	....	..	57¾	Jan. 13	56	May 5	57½	May 12, 1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	....	..	....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38¼	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	..	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	October, 1897	1¾	..	....	..	....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	January, 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
2	3	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	..	3⅞	Jan. 17	1⅞	Mar. 22	3	May 24, 1898
3	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 4th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$109,643,499.94		
Gold bullion	97,179,973.56		
		$206,823,473.50	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,466,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,586,620.00		
		35,879,529.00	
			*$170,943,944.50
Standard silver dollars	$399,182,554.00		
Silver bullion	942,451.29		
		$400,125,005.29	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,138,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,374,028.00		
		391,764,476.00	
			8,360,529.29
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,374,855.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,503,425.00		
		$101,878,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,878,280.00	
United States notes		$57,478,270.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$27,730,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	310,000.00		
		27,420,000.00	
			30,058,270.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,668,480.00		
National bank notes	3,336,889.93		
Fractional silver coin	12,047,394.35		
Fractional currency	31.89		
Minor coin	1,401,131.49		
Deposits in National banks	28,080,514.37		
Bonds and interest paid	243,679.20		
		46,778,121.23	
			46,778,121.23
			$256,140,865.02
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,859,600.17		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,161,738.59		
Disbursing officers' balances	41,465,591.94		
Post Office Department account	2,865,525.80		
Miscellaneous items	1,969,804.60		
		61,322,261.10	
			61,322,261.10
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$194,818,603.92

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$646,008.57	$2,307,060.80	$137,570,925.94
Internal revenue	548,017.44	1,856,996.74	155,116,670.78
Miscellaneous	15,177.70	318,007.83	82,796,237.11
Total receipts	$1,209,203.71	$4,482,065.37	$375,483,833.83
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	80,000.00	545,000.00	90,877,674.56
War	1,130,000.00	2,480,000.00	74,713,996.94
Navy	75,000.00	1,195,000.00	50,537,741.63
Indians	11,000.00	60,000.00	10,598,149.93
Pensions	1,425,000.00	2,750,000.00	139,132,920.21
Interest	....	....	36,692,622.14
Total expenditures	$2,721,000.00	$7,030,000.00	$402,553,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,511,796.29	2,547,934.63	27,069,271.58
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	185,600.00	225,600.00	21,588,370.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	35,195.00	169,820.00	14,715,527.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,135,308.00	$92,453,248.00	$608,588,556.00
This fiscal year	21,628,280.00	2,557,447.00	24,185,727.00
This month	38,544.00	8,025.00	46,569.00
This day	24,895.00	510.00	25,405.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

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A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford,
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

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State and James Sts., Albany.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 13
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 6	June 13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	.....	.....	.....
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	June 15	May 26	June 16
Eastern (New Hampshire)	1½	June 15	.....	.....
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Little Miami (quarter)	2	June 10	May 31	June 10
Lowell & Andover	4	June 6	.....	.....
Portland & Rumford F. (quarter)	1	June 15	June 8	June 16
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Buffalo Railway (quarter)	1	June 15	June 4	June 16
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Chicago Telephone (monthly)	1	June 6	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	2	June 15	June 2	June 16
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	June 13	June 4	June 14
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	$2	June 15	June 10	June 20
Exploration Syndicate (extra)	*$100	June 15	June 10	June 20
Laclede Gas Light pf. (semi-annual)	2½	June 15	May 28	June 16
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 15	May 25	June 16
N. Y. & E. River Ferry (quarter)	1¼	June 15	June 11	June 16
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Southern Cotton Oil	4	June 15	May 23	June 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	June 15	May 18	June 16
Standard Oil (extra)	5	June 15	May 18	June 16
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	June 9
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
Welsbach Commercial pf.	2	June 10	June 1	June 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Automatic Telephone Con. Co.	.....	.....	June 8	Annual
Barney & Smith Car Co.	May 26	June 17	June 16	Annual
Canton Company	May 28	June 9	June 8	Annual
Chicago Edison Company	.....	.....	June 13	Annual
Eleventh Ward Bank	.....	.....	June 8	Annual
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	.....	.....	June 14	Annual
Minnesota Iron	May 20	June 10	June 6	Annual
N. Y. & Long Island Bridge	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
N. Y. & N. J. Bridge	May 31	June 10	June 7	Annual
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	.....	.....	June 6	Annual
Quicksilver Mining	June 6	June 16	June 15	Annual
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,901,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,280,000	$2,870,000	$910,000	$14,360,000	26.3
2,050,000	2,159,300	Bank of Manh. Co.	13,533,000	7,364,000	1,223,000	19,120,000	44.9
2,000,000	1,065,400	Merchants' National	12,876,900	2,621,500	1,238,600	15,077,200	25.6
2,000,000	2,048,900	Mechanics' National	9,364,000	2,815,000	882,000	9,694,000	38.1
1,500,000	2,580,100	Bank of America	21,228,800	5,518,500	1,259,500	25,197,200	26.9
1,000,000	250,500	Phenix National	4,218,000	795,000	267,000	4,035,000	26.3
1,000,000	3,957,400	National City	62,093,700	30,411,000	2,310,000	89,564,800	26.5
750,000	122,100	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,935,800	495,900	245,600	2,904,100	25.5
300,000	6,951,800	Chemical National	23,868,600	8,067,500	2,069,300	26,824,400	37.7
600,000	189,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,614,200	954,200	277,400	5,070,100	24.2
1,000,000	1,676,600	Gallatin National	7,386,400	1,065,000	1,097,700	6,529,400	33.1
300,000	128,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,042,600	244,300	187,600	1,221,500	35.3
400,000	181,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,980,000	280,000	285,900	2,205,000	25.6
200,000	170,000	Greenwich	925,400	104,800	157,300	838,700	31.2
600,000	495,000	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,683,900	1,118,300	176,900	3,825,800	33.7
300,000	100,400	Seventh National	1,719,600	537,000	172,300	2,290,600	30.9
1,200,000	525,800	State of New York	3,585,400	496,600	256,600	2,929,900	25.7
5,000,000	2,457,000	American Ex. Nat.	25,279,000	4,650,000	3,077,000	21,991,000	35.1
5,000,000	3,713,700	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	25,505,400	2,951,800	2,945,300	21,111,900	27.9
1,000,000	1,608,000	National Broadway	6,392,200	1,570,400	173,500	6,042,300	28.8
1,000,000	1,023,200	Mercantile National	9,371,700	2,029,900	1,131,700	10,590,800	29.8
422,700	484,000	Pacific	2,287,700	1,221,400	387,500	3,357,100	47.8
1,500,000	842,700	Nat. Bk. of Republic	15,558,400	5,180,000	389,800	18,592,200	30.0
450,000	977,200	Chatham National	6,108,300	736,500	859,500	6,073,900	26.2
200,000	253,900	People's	1,617,000	329,600	543,100	2,490,600	34.9
700,000	558,900	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	9,580,700	2,109,500	831,200	11,280,800	26.0
1,000,000	2,252,400	Hanover National	25,161,700	8,214,700	1,944,500	33,244,600	30.5
500,000	366,800	Irving National	3,358,000	600,500	512,400	3,664,000	30.6
600,000	383,700	National Citizens'	2,320,000	574,200	127,300	2,610,000	26.8
500,000	293,500	Nassau	2,401,700	396,700	328,900	2,985,700	24.2
900,000	1,025,400	M'kt & Fulton Nat.	5,218,700	1,588,700	413,400	5,878,700	34.0
1,000,000	158,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,493,800	700,300	274,100	3,845,200	25.3
1,000,000	1,302,800	Corn Exchange	9,699,800	2,063,800	1,131,000	11,193,700	28.5
1,000,000	679,400	Continental National	4,756,400	1,132,000	292,600	5,500,000	25.9
300,000	405,700	Oriental	1,781,000	202,000	446,000	1,855,000	34.9
1,500,000	5,648,700	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	21,424,000	10,412,000	1,189,000	26,992,000	42.9
2,000,000	3,209,400	National Park	34,619,000	15,696,000	2,565,000	47,911,000	38.8
250,000	154,100	East River National	1,234,100	305,000	131,000	1,279,700	34.0
2,200,000	2,085,200	Fourth National	21,877,300	1,982,100	4,247,400	23,118,500	26.9
1,000,000	500,900	Central National	9,326,000	2,823,000	887,000	12,399,000	30.0
300,000	716,000	Second National	5,736,000	1,120,000	557,000	6,601,000	25.4
750,000	287,700	Ninth National	2,792,000	1,011,200	244,000	3,424,200	36.7
500,000	7,516,100	First National	27,203,400	8,274,500	677,400	28,680,100	31.2
300,000	62,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,350,500	177,300	110,900	1,199,300	24.0
250,000	620,900	Bowery	2,921,000	510,800	509,200	3,568,000	28.5
200,000	426,600	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,224,500	692,300	345,600	3,870,800	26.8
750,000	294,300	German-American	2,823,800	427,800	324,500	2,754,500	27.2
1,000,000	1,085,100	Chase National	21,643,200	7,051,400	3,996,300	30,017,300	36.8
1,150,000	1,150,000	Fifth Avenue	7,978,700	1,596,000	879,200	9,257,400	26.7
200,000	581,900	German Exchange	2,214,500	149,300	695,000	3,128,300	26.9
200,000	737,500	Germania	3,326,600	570,400	519,600	4,376,400	24.9
300,000	715,100	Lincoln National	6,066,300	2,065,300	315,000	7,228,600	32.7
200,000	838,600	Garfield National	5,163,300	1,375,400	382,200	6,319,500	27.8
200,000	321,500	Fifth National	1,763,700	398,600	98,300	1,875,100	26.5
300,000	847,200	B. of the Metropolis	4,434,300	1,986,300	669,900	6,401,000	41.4
200,000	347,200	West Side	2,304,000	302,000	395,000	2,507,000	27.8
500,000	354,100	Seaboard National	7,828,000	1,689,000	1,334,000	10,021,000	30.1
200,000	350,700	Sixth National	1,750,000	287,000	151,000	1,517,000	28.8
2,100,000	696,600	Western National	26,003,300	7,305,100	1,887,400	31,804,800	28.9
300,000	973,200	First Nat., Brooklyn	5,302,000	668,800	1,261,200	5,856,000	32.9
1,230,000	862,300	National Union	12,376,500	2,944,900	356,200	13,319,900	24.7
500,000	317,900	Liberty National	3,123,500	728,900	194,600	3,370,800	27.3
1,000,000	328,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,679,000	811,600	230,400	3,397,800	30.6
250,000	279,700	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	2,904,200	730,500	124,600	3,229,200	26.4
$48,000,000	$62,113,800	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,528,100	Total State Banks.					
$59,022,700	$75,641,900		60 1,618,300	175,502.100	54,102,500	709,419,600	

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, May 5, 1898. Nineteen State banks, April 26, 1898.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.

CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.

FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Curtis & Romaine,

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Members { N. Y. CON. STOCK EXCHANGE, N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE, N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 AND 46 WALL STREET.

Stocks, Bonds, and Investments

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 5.—Money is plentiful and discount easy; discount is expected to remain steady at the present level, in view of the Russian and Japanese gold demand.

Speculative business on the Stock Exchange is stagnant, but investment business is increasing, in consequence of cheaper money. All high-class securities have improved. The best markets have been American and Canadian railroads, which show all-round substantial increases, mainly influenced by Wall Street buying, but there has also been a fair provincial demand.

The chief increases have been Union Pacific preferred, with a rise of 3¼ points; Erie mortgage, 3 points; Northern Pacific preferred, 2½ points; Northern Pacific common, 1¾ points; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1¾ points; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1¾ points; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1¾ points; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¾ points; Union Pacific, 1¾ points; Southern preferred, 1½ points. Considerable attention is paid to Grand Trunk preferred shares, especially seconds, in the hope of a dividend at the end of the year. Foreigners are better. The market for Spanish securities had a sharp recovery on the announcement of the payment of the July coupons, which is attributed to French assistance. Brazilians and Chileans also showed a marked improvement.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York, May 28 to June 3, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Laughton	Curacao	$495
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Port au Prince	400
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Aux Cayes	23
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	1,228
Laughton	La Guayra	4,280
American Silver Coin—		
Holstein	Cape Haiti	260
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Aux Cayes	8
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	15
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Holstein	Cape Haiti	298
Laughton	Curacao	322
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	131
Laughton	Curacao	1,764
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Holstein	Cape Haiti	1,700
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Jacmel	2,600
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Port au Prince	4,200
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Aux Cayes	166
Pr. Fred'k Hendrik	Curacao	10
Gold Bullion—		
Adirondack	Colombia	428
Silver Ore—		
Salamanca	Vera Cruz	590
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Altai	Gonaives	58
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altai	Gonaives	792
Total		$19,768

Specie Exports, Port of New York, May 30 to June 4, Inclusive.

May.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
31—Teutonic		London	S. B.	$417,644
June.				
1—Fuerst Bismarck		London	S. B.	115,500
1—Grenada		Trinidad	S. C. (Mex.)	280
3—Lucania		London	S. B. (S. A.)	37,700
3—Lucania		London	S. B.	341,800
3—New York		Pto. Pla.	G. C.	5,000
4—Pr. Fred'k Hendrik		Jacmel	G. C.	3,000
Total				$920,924

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
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METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:

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BEVERLY CHEW, *Secretary.*
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ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

39 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
ALLOWS INTEREST. MANAGES ESTATES.
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HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.